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29 August 1979

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Summit's Successes, Failures Examined (DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 30 Jul 79).....	1
Obstacles to African Unity, Editorial, by Paul Bernetel Past and Present of the OAU, by Bachir Rezzoug	
Increased Military Spending Reported (EUROPE OUTRE-MER, May 79).....	8
Slight Decrease in French Presence Reported in 1978 (EUROPE OUTRE-MER, May 79).....	12
Kibaki Opens AAPAM's Second Round Table Conference (DAILY NATION, 8 Aug 79).....	15
Departure of Ugandan Teachers Disrupts Kenyan Schools (DAILY NATION, 14 Aug 79).....	16
Tanzanian Soldiers Kill Kenyan, Ugandan Smugglers at Busia (DAILY NATION, 9 Aug 79).....	17
Results of Joint Niger-Nigerian Cooperation (LE SAHEL, 16 Jul 79).....	18
Malian Minister Discusses Senegal River Basin Development Program (Bamako Domestic Service, 8 Aug 79).....	21
Briefs	
Brazil-Cape Verde-Guinea-Bissau	23
Kenya-Tanzania Patrolboat	23

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

ANGOLA

Neto at Control Commission Opening: Everything Is in Question (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Aug 79).....	24
Neto: New Worker, Peasant Blood Needed at Top (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2 Aug 79).....	28
Inventory Law Prescribes Improved Accounting Methods (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Jul 79).....	33
Decree on Budget Administrators' Accountability Approved (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Jul 79).....	37
Details of Law on Foreign Investments Disclosed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Jul 79).....	39
Briefs	
New Dissident Movement	50
OPA Delegation to Sofia	50
Methodist Church Expresses Approval	50
Death of Provincial Commissioner	50
Fishing Agreement With Cuba	51
Brazilian Official's Visit	51
UNITA and Oil	51

CONGO

'ACI'-TASS'Cooperation Agreement Signed (BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI, 26 Jul 79).....	52
--	----

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Teodoro Nguema Says Democracy Will Be Restored Slowly (EL PAIS, 10 Aug 79).....	54
Officials of Former Regime Remain in Posts (Rafael Fraguas; EL PAIS, 11 Aug 79).....	57
Events Immediately Following Coup d'Etat Noted (Rafael Fraguas; EL PAIS, 11 Aug 79).....	60
Correspondent Notes Conditions in Malabo Following Coup (Claude Juvenal; EL PAIS, 9 Aug 79).....	62

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
President Reportedly Continuing To Resist (EL PAIS, 8 Aug 79).....	65
Findings of Spanish Diplomatic Mission (EL PAIS, 9 Aug 79).....	67
GHANA	
AFRC Advised Not To Spread Itself Thin (THE LEGON OBSERVER, 27 Jul-10 Aug 79).....	69
FFP Leader Denies Subversive Activities Rumor (Ackah Anthony, Florence Boakye; GHANAIAN TIMES, 2 Aug 79).....	71
Fear Lowers Civil Servants' Productivity (GHANAIAN TIMES, 30 Jul 79).....	72
Rawlings: Moslems Must Work for Common Good (GHANAIAN TIMES, 28 Jul 79).....	73
Briefs	
Judges, Diplomats' Assets	74
Student Support for AFRC	74
Cocoa Shipped Despite Fuel Shortage	75
GUINEA	
Briefs	
Archbishop Released	76
KENYA	
Defense Minister Disproves Rumors of His Death (DAILY NATION, 12 Aug 79).....	77
Commonwealth Force Must Restore Normalcy in Uganda (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 11 Aug 79).....	78
No Cause for Continued Closure of Tanzania-Kenya Border (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 8 Aug 79).....	80
Moi Raps Personnel Practices in Government, Private Sector (DAILY NATION, 9, 10 Aug 79).....	81
Details of President's Speech 'Government Must Follow Up President's Words', Editorial	
Civil Service Union Backs President	

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Minister Gives Data on 1979 Census Preparations (DAILY NATION, 14 Aug 79).....	84
Union Set Up To Help Solve Workers' Housing Problems (DAILY NATION, 10 Aug 79).....	85
MP's Urge Government To Curb Rising Prices (Cornelius Nyamboki, et al.; DAILY NATION, 11 Aug 79).....	86
Kilindini Port's Capital Workers Program (DAILY NATION, 14 Aug 79).....	88
New System Being Introduced for Rice Sales (DAILY NATION, 9 Aug 79).....	89
Minister's Statement New System Will Be Welcomed, Editorial	
Briefs	
Moi on Trade Unions	92
Armed Forces Bill Amended	92
Flood Relief Continuing	92
Nyeri Area Bread Shortage	92
Canadian Aid Agreements	93
Labor Shortage Hits Sisal Estates	93

LIBERIA

Many Do Not Appreciate President's 'Compassionate Spirit' (Editorial; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 10 Aug 79).....	94
Efforts To End LAMCO Strike Continuing (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 10 Aug 79).....	95
Liberian-Owned Airline To Start Operating Soon (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 10 Aug 79).....	96
Rice Shortage Denied by Minister (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 10 Aug 79).....	97
Briefs	
Conflict of Interest Committee	98

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Joint Mozambique-Jamaica Communique
(Maputo Domestic Service, 10 Aug 79)..... 99

Briefs
New Anti-Machel Magazine 101

NIGER

Kountche Regime's Diplomacy Said To Be Prudent,
Independent
(Hassane Diallo Abdoulaye; DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE,
30 Jul 79)..... 102

RHODESIA

New ZANU MP's Profiled
(THE HERALD, various dates)..... 106

Sithole, Khumalo, Kambasha
Chitane, Chimedza
Mukono, Watungwa

Commentaries on Thatcher's Constitutional Conference
(THE SUNDAY MAIL, 12 Aug 79)..... 109

Judgment Reserved, Editorial
Irrational, Irresponsible Words, by Henry
Maasdorp

Move To Increase Registration of Blacks Detailed
(THE HERALD, 11 Aug 79)..... 112

Operations Communique Reports War Incidents
(THE HERALD, 13 Aug 79)..... 113

Role of Police Specials Reviewed
(Editorial; THE HERALD, 17 Aug 79)..... 114

Briefs
ZANLA-ZIPRA Clash 115
RF Postpones Congress 115
ZANU Detainees 115
Kadzviti to Return 116

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

SENEGAL

CNTS-PRC Union Establish Relations Cooperation (P. M. Sylla; LE SOLEIL, 1 Aug 79).....	117
---	-----

SOUTH AFRICA

Role of UN Mission Chief Described (Gerald Reilly; RAND DAILY MAIL, 7 Aug 79).....	119
Botha Warns Press on 'Forces' Reports (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 17 Aug 79).....	121
Prime Minister's 'Style' Analyzed (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 14 Aug 79).....	122
Nonaggression Pact With Venda Signed (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 14 Aug 79).....	124
PM Announces New Venda Accords (THE CITIZEN, 19 Aug 79).....	125
PM Seeks Support for National Security Strategy (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 17 Aug 79).....	126
Thousands of White Policemen Quit Force (Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 16 Aug 79).....	127
Foreign Minister on Protection of Borders (Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 16 Aug 79).....	128
Security Laws To Be Reviewed (THE STAR, 3 Aug 79).....	129
Paton Explains New Series on Black Leaders (Alan Paton; THE STAR, 3 Aug 79).....	130
Black Leaders Reject PM's 'Constellation' (Derrick Thema; THE STAR, 7 Aug 79).....	132
Company Owner Discusses Effect of Black Boycott (THE CITIZEN, 17 Aug 79).....	133

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Commentary on New PFP Leader Slabbert (Various sources, 5, 9 Aug 79).....	134
Basson's View, by Japie Basson Schneider Assessment, by Martin Schneider	
Court Hears of Plot To Assassinate Elgin (THE CITIZEN, 10 Aug 79).....	138
Afrikaner Academics Review Apartheid (Wilf Nussey; THE STAR, 6 Aug 79).....	138
'Explosive' Findings of Survey on Black Education Expected (Stephen Orpen; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 5 Aug 79).....	142
SADF Social Work in Kwazulu Described (THE CITIZEN, 13 Aug 79).....	144
Reportage on Liberalization of Sports (THE CITIZEN, 17 Aug 79).....	145
Move Welcomed, by Jaap Theron Schools Free To Decide	
Rand's Rise on World Market Traced (Pieter de Vos; THE STAR, 6 Aug 79).....	147
Law Limiting Swedish Operations Explained (THE CITIZEN, 16 Aug 79).....	149
Fuel Conservation Measures Reported (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 16 Aug 79).....	150
Plan To Survive Fuel Cut-Off Detailed (Stephen Orpen; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 5 Aug 79).....	152
SAFMARINE Shows Profit Increase (THE CITIZEN, 13 Aug 79).....	154
Steel Export Terminal at Half Capacity (Vera Beljakova; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 5 Aug 79).....	155

CONTENTS (Continued)**Page****Briefs**

Loyal Tribal Chiefs Praised	156
Bergins Plans New Party	156
Cabinet Division Denial	157
Geographical Changes Needed	157
Deventer for Security	157
Horwood Leader of Natal NP	157
Oil Pipeline Bursts	158
Marais Claims Dismissed	158
Homeland Consolidation	158
Students Join Boycott	159
Police Officers Promoted	159
Zambian Plane Lands at Smuts	159
Gold, Foreign Assets Drop	159
SAFMARINE Tanker Sales	160
New Construction	160

OAU SUMMIT'S SUCCESSES, FAILURES EXAMINED

Obstacles to African Unity

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 30 Jul 79 pp 18-19

[Editorial by Paul Bernetel: "Unfinished Symphony"]

[Text] The wild time at the recent OAU summit in Monrovia justified after the fact the question we put to our readers in our last issue: what good is the OAU? That issue was very successful in comparison to our regular sales even in Monrovia, where it sold out in 48 hours. It means that African public opinion is deeply concerned with the continent's unity. It also means that the quarrels, divisions, and open thievery that have been a spectacle at summit conferences in recent years are causing the public worry and consternation.

"Should we change the OAU or get a new one?" our friend, Mourad Bourboune asked in response to us. After Monrovia, the problems facing the organization are still so diverse and complex that we want to take the time to think and investigate before answering. And we won't do so without first consulting all those who, like you and us, consider the OAU's possibilities and the hopes put into it by African public opinion and who do not like to see the OAU limited to supporting roles on the African stage.

With that in mind, we shall try to round up the essentials of the Monrovia summit in this issue. The summit conference was disappointing for some, historic for others; it bewildered most people because of some unforeseeable aspects and the tension that permeated it. One thing must be said, and it is important: the ideological cleavages that used to poison African politics by and large have become blurred. This fact was particularly noticeable in three specific areas that are very sensitive: the Middle East, Western Sahara, and the Uganda-Tanzania conflict.

After the Camp David agreement, it was feared that Africa might split over the Near East. It did not happen. True, by coming to Monrovia, President Sadat was playing a difficult game, trying to convince his peers that his policy was well conceived and trying to avoid censure by or outright temporary exclusion from the OAU. Basically, Mr Sadat failed: Africa unanimously rejected the

partial Camp David agreements and confirmed that it did not intend to accept any negotiated solution that excluded the Palestinians represented by the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] and that did not regain the territory occupied by Israel since 1967.

At any rate, though, Sadat escaped Egypt's being suspended as a member state and even avoided any condemnation of the policy he has followed so far. Only the African nations that are members of the Arab League left the room when he spoke, but they did not take with them the progressive countries that have every bit as radical a position on the Middle East as theirs. In fact, when traditional rivalries are discounted, most Africans did not want to set a precedent by expelling a charter member of the OAU, nor did they want to deliver a slap in the face to a head of state who had agreed to appear and offer explanations, if not to convince people, which he did not.

The adoption of the Experts Committee report, by a two-thirds majority, on the issue of Western Sahara, also showed a radical change from previous summit conferences. If you go back over all the OAU votes on the Sahara taken since the 1976 Mauritius conference, it becomes apparent that for the first time and by an overwhelming majority, Africa does not recognize the Madrid agreements, if you discount the ideological rivalries that have so far blocked debate on the subject. The Sahara issue has been brought back to its starting point: decolonization.

For Morocco, it was a failure. The point of view that it has defended till now does not have or has lost support in Africa, all opinions considered. And while the countries that are faithful in their friendship to Rabat were "shocked" by a procedure that required the delegates to vote twice, none of them, however, disputed the final result. In politics, only the figures count. However, have we come to the end of the tunnel? The Experts Committee recommends that the Western Sahara peoples exercise their right to self-determination by choosing between the status quo and independence. Besides the material difficulty in organizing a referendum, isn't tension in the region likely to be increased by the absence of any reference to the POLISARIO Front and by Moroccan isolation? In the short run, it is more than likely. But we should be glad that the OAU has finally faced up to its responsibilities. A theoretical basis now exists for solving this problem in an African context according to the principles set forth in the organization's charter. African politics being what it is, the Experts Committee could hardly go further without compromising its consensus.

The Tanzania-Uganda conflict has also shattered the image of an Africa divided into two monolithic camps. The affair was of general interest especially because it was to lead to a debate on human rights in Africa. However, most observers were surprised by Nigeria's insistence on condemning Julius Nyerere, for Nigeria had been the traditional friend of Tanzania, and they wondered who would follow whom when, once again, beyond the traditional rivalries, a majority was easily obtained to appoint a committee of experts charged with drafting an African charter on the "rights of man and nations."

With these three examples, we can measure the progress that has been made toward burying the hatchet of ideological wars. This spirit of mediation between heads of state even made it possible to avoid a resurgence in the conflict that pitted Gabon against Benin last year. And the Beninese president, Mathieu Kerekou, was himself heard to announce that he was withdrawing from the agenda the question that his delegation had requested at the time of the ministerial conference (see page 32).

How, then, do we get this impression of incompleteness? Why are we disappointed by the Monrovia summit, despite all? Probably because it fell so far short of meeting the hopes of the most optimistic. I will take only two examples: Chad, obviously, and the organization of Africa in the face of the world crisis.

We have already said in our columns that what is happening in Chad is a test for all Africa. On Africa's ability to aid in the reconciliation of Chad and in the preservation of its territorial integrity depends the future of many other landlocked countries threatened by regional or extra-continental jealousies of imperialisms. Chad was absent from Monrovia. None of the present parties was considered representative enough to be seated at the conference. Thus, the country's problems were presented by non-Chadians, mainly Nigeria. Nigeria's good will is not in question, and unlike Libya, its interference in Chadian domestic affairs has so far been limited.

But we have to consider the evidence: neither Nigeria, which is proposing a fourth conference in Lagos despite the failure of the three preceding ones, nor Libya is, for obvious reasons, the most qualified to help solve the Chadian problem: they are too powerful, they are too likely to dominate the situation, and, moreover, they are too ignorant of what is really going on in Chad. Like Chad's other neighbors, they can and should help find a basis for reconciliation. But in no case should they try to direct or organize this reconciliation by themselves. Interference by the Libyan army, and the incredible mistakes of Nigerian diplomacy, which pins a Chadian political label on anyone for any reason, are slowly but surely throwing Chad into chaos.

The OAU had the chance to debate Chad lucidly in the light of the latest attempts at mediation and the latest foreign military intervention. It did not have the courage to do so. Principles have finally and clearly been set forth in the case of Western Sahara; why not for Chad? Why not start over and find a new approach? The task could be entrusted to countries that are not regional powers and that do not sponsor any group in Chad, countries like Cameroon or Niger, which, moreover, are completely familiar with the way things are in Chad. It is not very responsible to rely only on the good will of a Nigerian government that will not even be in office in October. The thousands of innocent victims of the Chadian conflict deserve more attention from the forum in Monrovia.

As for the organization of Africa in the face of the world economic crisis, the least that can be said is that it is taking its time. True, some documents have been adopted, but they are, unfortunately, only declarations of intent, while a real plan of action is needed. It is just a pious hope to advocate African cooperation in solving the problem of self-sufficiency. It had already been stated in 1973. And nothing happened. And it is doubtful it will be achieved in 1979. Only the establishment of a regional system of cooperation coordinated by the OAU could give some credit to an undertaking that everybody is talking about but that nobody is doing anything about. Only the growth of regional solidarity is capable of attaining a continental solidarity that can present to the outside world a solid African front credible enough to be taken seriously.

Unfortunately, regional solidarity and cooperation presuppose the solution of inter-African conflicts. Unless it achieves these solutions quickly, the OAU will not be able to play the role that the African people expect of it. Thus, rather than hearing about a "pan-African force" or an African "security council," we would have liked to hear the voice of wisdom speak in Monrovia, the voice that would have reminded them that the best guarantee of security is development.

Past and Present of the OAU

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 30 Jul 79 pp 28-29

[Article by Bachir Rezzoug: "Twenty Years Experience: the OAU in a Mirror"]

[Text] "What good is the OAU?" This disillusioned question summed up all the uneasiness of those who thought the OAU had lost all moral authority, that it stood conspicuously on the edge of events, and that it could only keep quiet while Africa flamed up here and there. This question received an inchoate answer at the 16th summit conference of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity held 17-20 July in Monrovia.

After the astonishing spectacle of this thronged capital in an overwhelmingly poor country, and after the clarity of the speeches and the bitterness of the debate, the emotions, the consternation, anger or joy, what will remain of this latest spectacle of the OAU? Several things, probably. First, and this cannot be emphasized too strongly, a stern, harsh, uncompromising criticism of the past 20 years, from the first days of national independence to the 1980's. It is as though they called a halt to take a rest stop and catch their breath. So much for the past. Most African officials were obliged to concur in this analysis. Disagreements might arise on the ways of getting out of the situation. After years of hesitation, meditation, and constant progress reports, the OAU set forth in Monrovia an economic strategy in which it wishes to have the decisions of each of its members play a part. It provides a framework for restructuring the economy and the progressive transformation of society. So much for the "leap" into the future; it will no longer be a leap into the unknown.

Could the Monrovia summit ignore the present and its lasting conflicts, or those that have emerged this year: all those rifts? Could it ignore all the stifled freedoms and the wounds of colonialism? This time, too, if the 48 delegations really wanted to succeed, they had to get to the heart of the matter and take up the great issues one by one. The list is very, very long. No fewer than 40 resolutions were adopted in 8 days. Every case also suffered from an inability to see problems as a whole, and the obstacles piled up.

Past, present, future. The OAU in a mirror. Everyone finally got the idea that the organization will have to renegotiate the turn taken at Monrovia. Structural reform is being set up. The key to it is efficiency. As a decision-making structure, the OAU can never again be what it has been: a forum where redundant declarations only created illusions. Not to mention its impotence; but why blurt empty words and vaunt hollow glories?

It is at the level of the cool realism shown in Monrovia that the "OAU's victory" was won. The result will be a reinvigorated, energized organization, with large staff support by African experts who may change the life of the pan-African institution in the months to come. A defense council, crisis structures, permanent commissions, specialized organizations: all these will give the organization a new overall balance that will include management. The "nerve of war" was also considered, and those who had not yet made their contribution were put on notice.

A "new-look" OAU was born in Monrovia. That is the fourth lesson that can be learned from this summit conference. It was a curious summit: there has rarely been such a gap between such responsible remarks as were made in debate and such an explosive situation as there is "in the field."

In Monrovia, Africa made some choices, especially when it comes to taking action. It is almost a miracle that a forum of heads of state, government or delegation would admit that it has been wrong for 20 years. A resolution (No 999) states the conclusions of the Monrovia colloquium, which was held on the theme "What Will Africa Be Like in the Year 2000?" It was held last February at the behest of the OAU. The conclusions are as clear as they are dramatic. If this event is followed up, it could revolutionize African political life, even if this "criticism" raises more questions than it answers. There, too, everyone is asked to choose between national independence and exploitation, and to choose definitely. "The extent of the evil, which is deep and corrosive, makes it clear that Africa's serious problems are the consequence of development plans and strategies that have been followed up to now." In other words, Africans are the ones primarily responsible for the "disaster." He is most blind who refuses to see. The facts of African life are hard and painful: 18 of the 25 poorest countries in the world are African. The total African gross national product (GNP) is only 2.7 percent of the world total. With a yearly per capita income of \$365, Africa has the world's lowest annual income, and with infant mortality at 137 per thousand, it has the highest level of infant mortality in the world. These figures "indict the past and present, and insult the future." It was added that if the same methods are used, "the situation can only get worse. The only possible viewpoint is a radical change of course."

This is a healthy, realistic dialectic that is offered for consideration to those who were in doubt or involved in polemics. The Khartoum summit had been called too "ideological." The Monrovia summit was just what was needed, and it concerned essential matters. The forecast is alarming. "Africa, which has an image of being the continent of life and joy, actually encloses to an equal extent the somber reality of death--a massive infant mortality, and violent death of all kinds." Thus, the obsession with "breaking" with past methods was widely felt this time. "This forecast of catastrophe is not merely a work of imagination"; it is meant to be direct and incisive. The report also reminds us that underdevelopment is not a natural state, and that African countries are to a great extent victims of dominant nations and the world economic system because they are also victims of "errors in conception and strategy." The only way to avoid a "catastrophe" at the end of the century is, they emphasize, to "promote a new political will."

A practically unanimous current of approval enabled all the "ideas" to be "passed." It was not easy. It was too good a card to be tossed onto the table at the start of play. One of the experts who "fought" beside Kodjo to make African leaders speak the facts had to wait till late in the night for "his" resolution to pass. This breakthrough had to be accomplished without giving political leaders the impression of yielding their positions or demands.

The "plan" revolves on three axes:

- All international negotiations that Africa takes part in should keep account of this "diagnosis of catastrophe."
- Africans ought to progress on their own, using their own natural resources; they ought not to rely solely on what others have accomplished in their countries.
- Africans ought to take over the management of their own affairs, not participate only as others allow them to.

All these options are valid in the North-South dialogue, the Lome Convention, Common Fund negotiations, the law of the sea, and the Tokyo Round. In world affairs, Africa intends to speak its piece. The age of "how" is replacing the age of "why." That also supposes, according to a formula that is bound to take hold, that "each of our countries will put its affairs in order. The new world order begins at home." The dice are cast, and this time they are not loaded.

A victory for the OAU? It is due to a great extent to its general secretary, Mr Kodjo. Since Khartoum, he had clearly given the impression of having decided to give priority to economic problems. He certainly made himself noteworthy in the way he put across his point of view to most of the participants and in his masterful way of sensitizing, practically seducing a majority of African officials. He does not want to waste any more time. He wants to be sure of the meaning this summit shall have: he sowed seed and also left open all possibilities of action. In fact, the OAU general secretary wants to prepare very quickly a backup policy. However, some said, "Kodjo is riding into battle on the worst horse, the one you can't bet on: the economy. Africa's problems are political and only political."

The summit conference thus made an equation: priority shall be given to economic development and the integration desired, but there can be no development without peace. The political terrain shows that the OAU is fragile and is being shaken by the whirlwind of crises. This conference in Monrovia seems to have taken full measure of the danger that the institution would risk if its members insisted on stifling its mechanisms. Behind the inevitable political rivalries, a consensus formed on all issues: Western Sahara, Uganda-Tanzania, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. The OAU had to cease making threats and, better yet, convince the majority by proposing political solutions in the framework of independence and progress.

That, then, is the hope that is budding. Some attitudes, however, are inclined to be a little more skeptical: are such "conquests" by the OAU durable, and is such a gathering coherent?

Monrovia certainly called a halt, even if it is true that in Africa time does not exist. It might also have been a turning point.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING REPORTED

Paris EUROPE OUTRE-MER in French May 79 pp 11, 12

[Article by P.T.: "The Rate of Increase in Military Spending in Africa Has Risen by Over 15 Percent in 5 Years"]

[Text] Although until 1976 the Middle East had the highest rate of increase in military spending, that rate is becoming more and more alarming in Africa. From 1968 to 1973 the increase had amounted to 8 percent annually; within the last 5 years it has exceeded 15 percent. This percentage would be still higher if we knew the exact sums involved in the Rhodesian and Ethiopian conflicts. Between 1977 and 1978, however, this trend has slowed down so that global estimates now amount to \$5.46 billion (at 1973 prices), compared to \$5.40 billion in the previous year. Those are the facts revealed, notably, in the new edition of the yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which appeared in London recently.*

Africa was classed, as early as in 1975, in the second rank of the Third World regions importing armaments with 20 percent of the imports behind the Middle East (47 percent), and before the Far East (7 percent), at a value of \$2.758 billion. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for \$1.6 billion (of which \$365 million for Ethiopia and \$223 million for South Africa), and north Africa, in the broad sense, for \$1.158 billion (of which Libya accounts for \$694 million and Algeria \$223 million), in other words, respectively 12 and 8 percent of the total imports of the Third World.

If one considers only the purchases of heavy or sophisticated weapons--what, in Anglo-Saxon terminology, are called "major weapons," (planes, missiles, armor and warships), the evolution is even more disquieting. For north Africa, the expenses for these materials has climbed, between 1974 and 1978, from \$228 million to \$1.158 billion (at the established 1975 prices)--that is to say an increase of 500 percent in 5 years. In Sub-Saharan Africa, excluding South Africa, they have only tripled during the same period: \$386 million as against \$1.230 billion.

* (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sveavägen 166, S-11346 Stockholm: WORLD ARMAMENTS AND DISARMAMENT, SIPRI YEARBOOK 1979)

In 1975 figures given by SIPRI and cited above allow us to establish a comparison between Africa and the rest of the Third World, whereas more recent statistics are incomplete, notably with regard to the "first line" countries, and do not permit us to make comparisons in real terms. On the other hand, the purpose of the SIPRI study is neither to evaluate the respective forces of each army, nor to judge their cost--both of which are contingent upon other factors, particularly in Africa, as recent conflicts have amply proved--but primarily to get some idea of the burden that military spending represents for national budgets, and the portion that it subtracts from the economic development of countries which are already for the most part disadvantaged.

In 1978, the African country which was at the head of the list with regard to the value of its global military effort was South Africa, with \$1.88 billion as against \$1.71 in 1977 (at the established 1973 prices), that is, 5.5 percent of the GNP for that year. Rhodesia has devoted the record percentage, 8.3 percent, of its GNP to military spending which totalled \$226 million in 1978, as against \$209 in 1977. Considering only those figures expressed in local currency, the Zambian military effort in 1978 amounted to 12.8 percent of the GNP: 265 million kwachas in 1978, as against 215 in 1977. When the sums are converted into dollars (80 million as against 88), they seem to indicate, on the other hand, a decline in the volume of material acquired by Zambia, which would indicate an increased burden on the economy of the country for more limited acquisitions. Mozambique seems to have devoted \$568 million in 1977 (established prices) to military ends. In the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia's military effort was evaluated only roughly by SIPRI: \$88 million in 1977, 80 in 1978. All that is known for certain is that it represented 3.1 percent of the GNP and that it must have increased since then. As for Somalia, the latest statistics date from 1976: \$26 million. Finally, still with regard to non-Francophone African countries, Nigeria devoted \$753 million to military spending in 1978, as against \$1.156 billion in 1977; and Libya \$275 million as against \$253 million.

Because of the conflict over the Sahara, the portion of the GNP that Morocco has devoted to defense has gone up between 1977 and 1978 from 4.8 percent to 6.1 percent (from \$380 million to \$515 million at the 1973 established prices), and Algeria from 1.9 percent to 2 percent (from \$292 million to \$305 million), while the figures for Mauritania remain unknown. On the other hand, Cameroon has decreased its expenditures \$32 million in 1978 as against 34 in 1977). The same is true of the Ivory Coast where the military portion of the GNP has fallen from 0.9 to 0.4 percent between 1976 and 1977.

We will cite a few recent orders placed by the armies of Francophone North and Black Africa, with deliveries extending through the years 1977-78-79, as a significant indication--but by no means the only one--of their present military efforts and their orientations. Algeria has ordered some 50 planes (among them 20 MIG-23 fighters); Chad received 15 Jaguar fighters in 1978;

Gabon 5 patrol boats; Ivory Coast 25 planes, including 12 Alpha-Jets; Morocco 109 planes, including 75 Mirage-F-1's (with staggered deliveries until the year 2,000), 40 Puma helicopters, 48 MM-38 Exocet missiles for its 4 rapid patrol boats, 300 Matra Magic missiles for the 50 Mirages received in 1977-78, more than 100 tanks; Togo, 19 planes, including 5 Mirage 5's; Tunisia, 40 light tanks, 26 training planes, 60 armored infantry vehicles, nearly 1,400 air-air missiles; finally Zaire received 32 training planes and 2 gunboats in 1978.

The principal exporters of military materiel were, of course, in 1978, the United States, \$9.654 billion (47 percent of their total exports), the USSR, with \$5.412 billion (27 percent of their total exports) and France, with \$2.228 billion (11 percent). Whereas the first two are seriously reconsidering their policy of armaments (thus, the USSR acts ad hoc in given countries at given moments), France, according to SIPRI, remains faithful to its own policy, which is to sell as much as possible, and whenever possible. Although France subscribed to the United Nations embargo on the sale of finished military materiel to South Africa (notably canceling the order for two frigates and two submarines), she nevertheless continues to authorize the manufacture, under license, by that country of materiel such as the light armored AML Panhard, the Mirage F-1 and the missile system sol-air Crotale/Cactus, for which South Africa has, anyhow, financed the major portion of the studies and adaptations.

This leads SIPRI to observe that some African countries, in order to provide for such embargoes, or in order to acquire the technology, have set up their own armaments industries and have themselves become exporters: South Africa, of course, eleventh world exporter with \$89 million (1975 prices) in 1978, Egypt, fourteenth with \$58 million, and, way behind, Libya and Morocco with \$1 million each. While these sales represent only from 0.4 percent (for South Africa) to 0.005 (for Libya and Morocco equally) of the world total, SIPRI deems it certain that they will progress and that other countries will join the list once the technology has been mastered. For the moment, most of the arms which are now being produced in those countries are manufactured under license, as in South Africa. Egypt is producing French and British planes (Alpha-Jets and Mirages), and Libya Italian planes.

The unilateral decisions of the United States and the Soviet Union to limit the sales of conventional weapons have so far been ineffective, as numerous countries like France, Italy, Great Britain, the Federal German Republic and China rush in to take up the slack in this armament race, which is profitable to their economies. Furthermore, it should be noted that those states are more and more disposed to export their most sophisticated materiel, while conventional arms sales of the previous decade consisted essentially of surplus or obsolete models. What is even better, it is now possible to acquire ultra sophisticated weapons before these have found their way into the arsenals of the manufacturing country--as in the case of the Mirage 4,000, exclusively reserved for export. Most of the African countries have

joined one of the two multilateral nuclear arms control pacts, but it must be noted that the signatories of the test-ban treaty far outnumber those of the non-proliferation treaty. Is this to say that Africa (including the poorest countries) is preparing to become equipped for nuclear war? The Stockholm experts are a good deal less than optimistic.

9347

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SLIGHT DECREASE IN FRENCH PRESENCE REPORTED IN 1978

Paris EUROPE OUTRE-MER in French May 79 p 10

[Article: "The Number of French People in Africa Diminished Slightly Again in 1978"]

[Text] As it does every year, LA VOIX FRANCAISE, a monthly magazine of the Union of French People Abroad published in its May issue some statistics on French people residing abroad on 1 January 1979, or more exactly of those who had registered in consulates as of that date. Since the formality of registering is not mandatory, it is estimated that the real figures are distinctly higher, from 25 to 30 percent for the whole world. These statistics reveal that a million French persons, exactly 991,695, were living outside of France at the beginning of this year. It is, of course, in Europe that they are most numerous: 466,628, and then in Africa: 248,962, followed by America: 168,470. The figures show that in the oil-producing Arab states it is by far Saudi Arabia which is host to most of them: they have increased from one year to the next from 4,568 to 5,686.

We list below by country the number of French people registered in Africa at the beginning of 1978 and 1979, which shows a decrease of 338 persons, confirming the slow but continuous trend since the beginning of the '70's.

It must be emphasized that the worsening of the situation in Chad since the beginning of February, and the fighting within the capital, have stimulated the departure of many people from that country. On last 19 February, 1,720 persons, a majority of whom were French, had left Ndjamena by air. The figures listed for Chad must thus be revised considerably downward.

If one limits oneself to the variations from one year to the next, amounting to at least 1,000 persons, a few observations can be made. The number of French people is on a slight increase: in Cameroon (+1,402), which is certainly explained by the political stability and the satisfactory economic situation of that country; in Niger (+1,263), where a second uranium mine is in the stages of exploitation and an important electric power station is in the process of construction, while mineral prospecting is very actively pursued; and in Nigeria (+937), the first oil-producing country on the

continent, with Libya, where a great many French companies are working. In Morocco the departure of French people seems to be accelerating (-1,041 in 1977, -3,360 in 1978): the difficult economic outlook and the Sahara war doubtless explain that situation. Evolutions of the same order can be cited in the case of Zaire (-1,051): the second Shaba war, the economic and financial deterioration. Finally, one should take note of the trend in Guinea, which, although it is slight (+144), certainly indicates an improvement in the political and economic relations of that country with France.

A world-wide classification of French populations according to their numerical importance gives Africa, with Morocco still at the head at the fifth place, then, immediately afterwards, Algeria, Ivory Coast and Gabon, which occupy respectively the 6th, 10th and 12th place.

	1-1-1978	1-1-1979		
AFRICA				
South Africa	5,338	5,371	+	33
Algeria	42,570	42,782	+	212
Angola	118	140	+	22
Benin	2,058	2,001	-	57
Burundi	676	696	+	21
Cameroon	11,913	13,315	+	1,402
Central African Empire	2,967	3,059	+	92
Comores		150	+	150
Congo	6,248	5,673	-	575
Ivory Coast	40,862	40,605	-	257
Djibouti	9,719	10,189	+	470
Ethiopia	491	511	+	20
Gabon	21,011	21,083	+	72
Gambia	42	42		
Ghana	315	268	-	47
Guinea	656	800	+	144
Guinea-Bissau	62	112	+	50
Equatorial Guinea Rio Muni	12	8	-	4
Upper Volta	3,436	3,620	+	184
Kenya	521	543	+	22
Liberia	264	307	+	43
Libya	2,003	1,787	-	216
Malagasy Republic	18,481	18,219	-	262
Malawi	111	103	-	8
Mali	2,420	2,386	-	34
Morocco	51,985	48,625	-	3,360
Mauritius (island)	2,548	2,543	-	5
Mauritania	2,768	2,488	-	280
Mozambique	194	134	-	60
Niger	3,670	4,933	+	1,263

	1-1-1978	1-1-1979		
Nigeria	3,715	4,652	+	937
Uganda	107	109	+	2
Egypt	2,181	2,495	+	314
Rwanda	473	495	+	22
Senegal	17,478	18,068	+	590
Seychelles (island)	106	150	+	44
Sierra Leone	105	107	+	2
Somali	35	36	+	1
Sudan	316	424	+	108
Tanzania	141	148	+	7
Chad	3,859	3,628	-	231
Togo	2,992	3,195	+	203
Tunisia	14,750	14,905	+	155
Zaire	5,271	3,770	-	1,501
Zambia	312	286	-	26

9347

CSO: 4400

KIBAKI OPENS AAPAM'S SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Aug 79 p 36

[Text] VICE-PRESIDENT Mwai Kibaki said yesterday African countries should first achieve economic independence and then "all else would follow."

He was officially opening the second round table conference of the African Association for Public Administration and Management in Nairobi.

Mr. Kibaki pointed out that while African nations were being at one time told to seek "political independence before anything else, the time for that kind of independence was gone".

He urged public administrators boldly to face politicians and tell them the best ways to manage their countries for development.

The Vice-President said 89 per cent of development administrators in Africa should be indigenous people.

However, at least 1 per cent of technologists needed to exploit natural resources could not be found in Africa, he added.

He said that where development technologists were required, Africa must put aside political ideologies and recruit the right people from anywhere.

On matters of technology, the people of Africa must forget such labels as "imperialist agents" or "colonial puppets".

Mr. Kibaki repeated his recent public remarks that much co-operation was taking place between the industrialised capitalist countries and the industrialised Communist ones.

"In the face of co-operation between developing nations the gap between the developing and the developed nations is widening, and could increase tremendously in the next 10 years," he said.

He said the developing African nations must refuse to be used as experimental fields for the preachers of foreign ideologies.

Participants in the conference are from independent English-speaking African states. The first round table talks of the AAPAM took place last year in Free Town, Sierra Leone.

The theme of the Nairobi round table conference is "A profile of the African Public Service in the 1980s." About 11 countries, including Kenya, have submitted papers on public service.

Kenya is being represented at the conference by the head of the civil service Mr. G.K. Karithi, and other senior civil servants.

Prof. Adedayo Adediji, president of the AAPAM, said the 1960s and 1970s was the period of the liberation of Africa. The 1980s were the years when Africa should be choosing the suitable type of public administration and management.

He said the AAPAM was ideologically "neutral" and that during the conference, it would tackle problems of Africa's public administration.

CSO: 4420

DEPARTURE OF UGANDAN TEACHERS DISRUPTS KENYAN SCHOOLS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] UGANDAN teachers serving in Kenyan schools have left in large numbers after the fall of the Amin regime and upset the smooth running of many Kenyan schools.

According to an Education Nation survey, many well qualified Ugandan teachers had been employed by the Kenya Teachers' Service Commission to work in Kenyan schools.

They had put in six to seven years' service in some cases and were serving in all types of schools from well-known "national" schools in the urban areas to Harambee schools in remote locations.

With the fall of the Amin regime last April, many of these teachers just abandoned their jobs and headed for their homes, without informing their headteachers or their employers.

Kenyan schoolchildren were without teachers for a few weeks last term before the authorities realised that the Ugandan teachers had gone back home and their absence was not a case of illness.

Arrangements were then made to secure new teachers but in some cases the relevant vacancies could not be filled right up to the end of the current term last week.

No comment was available from the Teachers' Service Commission about the number of Ugandan teachers who had left their service. Neither could a TSC spokesman confirm the number of new teachers required to fill their places.

It is understood that the recent output from the University of Nairobi of arts graduates among others have been applying for these jobs.

One headmaster told Education Nation that a member of his staff teaching English for some years had just left and after three weeks he found out that he had gone to Uganda. In this case, the teacher did not even bother to claim his terminal benefits.

In another case, a teacher showed up after four or five weeks claiming his job after his trip to Uganda where he found that conditions were not so conducive as here in Kenya. His vacancy had been filled in the meantime.

More recently, some teachers from Uganda have been dropped at the border as part of the Kenya Government exercise of handing back Ugandan nationals to their country of origin. In these cases, too, their jobs have become vacant.

TANZANIAN SOLDIERS KILL KENYAN, UGANDAN SMUGGLERS AT BUSIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Aug 79 pp 1,24

[Excerpt]

TANZANIAN soldiers killed six smugglers at Busia on the Uganda side at the weekend.

The smugglers were said to be Kenyans and Ugandans. They were shot during an operation along the border after reports of smuggling reached Ugandan authorities.

The smugglers had been frequently transporting sugar, hides, cement, clothes and other goods worth thousands of shillings.

A Ugandan military source said yesterday the operation would be intensified until smuggling was ended and charges that Tanzanian soldiers at the border were corrupt were shown to be false.

According to the soldier, the six men were seen carrying bundles of clothes and refused to stop when ordered to do so.

The smugglers were found with large quantities of Kenyan and Ugandan currencies. The shooting took place on Saturday night near Busia Muslim School, about a mile from the boarder with Kenya.

Their bodies were placed along the Busia-Lumino road for the public to see. The rotting corpses were still there yesterday, covered with blankets.

Some of them could not be identified because they had swollen.

Some Busia residents claimed the six people were not smugglers.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

RESULTS OF JOINT NIGER-NIGERIAN COOPERATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 16 Jul 79 p 2

[Excerpts] The ninth session of the Council of Ministers of the Joint Nigerien-Nigerian Cooperation Commission was held in Tahoua on 13 July. Presiding was Minister of the Plan Dr Annou Mahamane. The meeting was preceded by a preparatory gathering of experts from both countries, held from 9 to 11 July.

Present on the Niger side, besides Minister of the Plan Dr Annou Mahamane, were Assistant Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Sani Bako and Niger Consul in Kano Abara Djika, and on the Nigerian side, Federal Minister of Economic Development Omoniyi Adewoye and Nigerian Ambassador to Niger El Hadj Adamou Usman.

Administrative and customs authorities were also present at the opening of the ninth ministerial session.

Thus, bidding the participants welcome, Tahoua Prefect Maj Abdou Ide said: "The Joint Niger-Nigerian Cooperation Commission, created in 1971, was born of the two states' political good will. It is an indispensable springboard for the development and strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries, often confronted by the same difficulties and aspiring to common ideals, namely the improvement of their respective peoples' standard of living and wellbeing."

He also stressed the privileged context of this institution through which Niger and Nigeria can consolidate the gains of this bilateral cooperation and initiate other activities toward a better future for both countries.

This meeting allowed the ministers and their respective delegations to examine a certain number of economic problems common to both countries and to learn the state of progress of the projects currently under particular study by the joint commission.

Decisions Made by the Council of Ministers on the Recommendations of Both Countries' Experts

Report on the state of progress of the study on the feasibility and drawing up of specific projects for the utilization of water resources in the Komadougou Yobe basin.

The council made note of the efforts expended by the secretary general in this area toward finding the resources necessary for financing this project and the experts' recommendation concerning the Expert Competition proposed by the French Ministry of Cooperation and asked:

The secretary general to redouble his efforts to find the necessary financing to carry out this project.

Report on the development of the prefeasibility study on the Say iron deposits.

After having made note of the experts' recommendations on this question, the Council of Ministers asked the secretary general:

To pursue his investigations into different sources of financing.

Moreover, the council asked the secretary general:

To organize a meeting among both countries experts in this area to draw up the project's terms of reference.

To try, based on the estimated cost determined in Kano in December 1976 by both countries' experts, to indicate to the two states the project's approximate cost, taking into account the inflation rate. This would allow the two countries to make the necessary forecasts for financing the carrying out of this project.

Meat and Cattle Trade

The Council of Ministers made note of the experts' recommendations on this subject. Although it noted with pleasure the normalization of the cattle trade between the two countries in December 1978, the council called attention to the experts' point that the negotiations on meat trade have not to date reached a like, concrete result and expressed its hope of seeing, as soon as possible, the beginning of the application of a meat trade between the two countries in conformance with the agreement signed on 10 May 1978. Consequently, it asked:

The secretary general to follow attentively the development of this question and redouble his efforts to bring to a close the negotiations between the two countries' experts.

Legal Agreement

After having made note of the experts' recommendations on this question, the council asked:

Niger to prepare a proposed agreement on the subject which it will bring to the attention of the joint commission with an introductory note explicit enough for submission to the proper Nigerian authorities.

11937
CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MALIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES SENEGAL RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Aug 79 AB

[Excerpts] The minister of industrial development, Mr Lamine Keita returned to Bamako today. He comes from Dakar. In the Senegalese capital, Mr Lamine Keita chaired the 11th session of the ministerial council of the OMVS (Senegal River Development Organisation). He was interviewed by Abdoulaye Sidibe. [Begin recording]

[Question] What progress has been noted by the council of ministers during its recent session?

[Answer] This session, like the preceding ones, noted some progress in the implementation of the program of development of the Senegal River basin. I wish to remind you that in its present state this program comprises mainly the construction of the two dams of Diama and Manantali and the realization of some infrastructure for navigation.

[Question] Mr Minister, it was reaffirmed at this council meeting that work on the principal dams of Manantali and Diama will start in 1980 and 81; does this mean that all the financial means for these dams are now in hand?

[Answer] I must recall that, at first, we estimated the overall cost of the work of the two dams. And in view of the extremely high cost, we were obliged to provide for the realization of the first two parts of the two dams. Thanks to the policy of global mobilization, which enabled the heads of state to tour the European and Arab countries the OMVS has now gathered sufficient funds for the start of the two projects.

[Question] In the light of what you have just told us, we see that the OMVS is in a healthy state. It could, however, be healthier. What are the difficulties yet to be overcome in this connection?

[Answer] I believe that in an enterprise as gigantic and complex as the OMVS, difficulties must be expected. Unfortunately these difficulties exist.

[Question] Could we have an idea of some of the difficulties of the OMVS, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Well, first of all there are difficulties on the technical level. I think there are a lot of technical problems involved. And recently we even examined the question of the effect of these works on the environment. There are therefore all these difficulties, or rather, technical problems for which it is necessary to find solutions as the studies progress. There are also problems concerning the organization itself, that is, internal problems. Our organization has developed and we think that its structures too must develop. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BRAZIL-CAPE VERDE-GUINEA-BISSAU—Brasilia, 3 Aug—The mixed Brazil-Guinea-Bissau and Brazil-Cape Verde commissions will meet for the first time next week in Bissau and Praia. The Brazilian delegation is headed by the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and includes representatives from the secretariat for planning of the presidency of the republic, the Bank of Brazil, the national mint and the Rondon project. The main subjects to be discussed are cooperation in the educational and cultural field, technical cooperation, etc. The delegation will arrive in Bissau on Monday and will later proceed to Praia. It is now in Dakar, where meetings of the mixed Senegal-Brazil commission are taking place. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Aug 79 p 10]

KENYA-TANZANIA PATROLBOAT--An armed speedboat will soon be put into operation to patrol the Kenya/Tanzania border area at Shimoní to stop smuggling, Tourism and Wildlife Minister Mathews Ogutu has said. Opening a training course for fisheries assistants at the Matuga Community Development Centre, Kwale, he said a jetty had been built at Shimoní to monitor the movement of smugglers and illegal fishermen. Explaining that Kenya has a 200-mile nautical zone on Lake Victoria, the Minister said anybody seeing smugglers or foreign fishing vessels should report this to the authorities so that assistance could be sought from the Kenya Navy. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Aug 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

NETO AT CONTROL COMMISSION OPENING: EVERYTHING IS IN QUESTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOOLA in Portuguese 7 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Providing orientation for the work, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, delivered the following address at the opening of the meeting of the Central Committee's Control Commission:

"Comrade members of the Control Commission of our party, the MPLA-Labor Party,

"Comrade party officials:

"This is the first time that a meeting of this kind has been held, at which the members of the Control Commission will be discussing the problems of the MPLA-Labor Party, examining the implementation of the decisions that the Central Committee has made.

"Therefore, this is an important meeting. It is a meeting which, in fact, must deal with several problems, ranging from those relating to the battle against our enemies to the issuance of some watchwords associated with our economic development itself.

"It is no secret to anyone that our party is still at grips and will continue to be at grips with various problems concerning the lives of the citizens in our country, and also relating to the defense of those in other countries who have not yet succeeded in liberating themselves from colonial domination.

"Under these conditions, we must make a careful study to determine whether our party is, in fact, implementing the decisions of the Congress. We shall find out whether, in fact, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party is carrying out the decisions of the Congress. Some of those decisions are very important, particularly with regard to the defense of our country's territorial integrity and the defense of our people. We have to provide for each of those sectors, so that we who are the party may be able to guarantee life within our territorial expanse, which represents what we consider to be a steadfast stronghold of the revolution in Africa.

How the Policy Line Is To Be Applied

"What are the guarantees that the party can give each citizen, and give our people as a whole? What can we do right now, to give a good interpretation to the decisions of the Central Committee, the decisions of the Congress and the decisions that are constantly being made by the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee?

"We have political matters yet to be studied and decided upon. We have issues relating to the organization of the party itself. Is our party, in fact, operating to fulfill the intentions written in the resolutions from the Congress? Are we all in agreement that our party is, in fact, doing everything that was decided on at the Congress? The comrades will examine that today. The Control Commission will inspect.

"It will look into everything that has been done in the area of our party organization. Have we taken sufficient steps to execute the watchwords emanating from the Congress? Have we done enough? Is the Central Committee doing enough, or not?

"The comrades on the Control Commission will ascertain whether or not we are doing enough.

"Are we taking the necessary steps to make the People's Government an immediate reality, or not? Are we taking the necessary steps or not? The comrades on the Control Commission will reply; they will criticize the Central Committee, and they will criticize the Political Bureau or the Secretariat of the Central Committee if, perchance, they find fault with their action.

"On the international scale, are we doing enough, in fact, to implement our policy line, or not? We shall find out whether we are, in fact, pursuing our party's policy line in our international policy.

"On the state level, in the state area, what remains to be done to insure us that we are applying our party's popular orientation? Have we developed agriculture sufficiently? Does our trade actually serve the workers and peasants? Do we have shortcomings? Why do we have shortcomings? Wherein lie the reasons for this? Perhaps the higher leadership of the party is not observing many problems. The Control Commission must enlighten the members of the Central Committee's Secretariat, enlighten the members of the Political Bureau and enlighten the Central Committee itself, so that we may have the ability to pursue a proper line as a whole.

"Also on the government level, is our economic plan a just economic plan or not? Can we develop the extractive industries or the manufacturing industries with the plan that we have? Can we provide electricity to all the inhabitants of our country? Can we correctly apply our policy of transportation for the people, for commerce and for the transportation of individuals and goods? If not, wherein lie these shortcomings? Is it because

we have failed in certain respects? Are we conducting our policy of importing goods from abroad without wasting resources, and without paying more than we have to pay? Without wasting goods which arrive in our port? Sometimes, we observe criticism of the importing itself, and also of a certain amount of disregard for the goods that arrive. Does all that we pay from the outside in serve the people or not? These are all tasks of the party, and we must find out.

Analyzing the Action of the One in Charge of the State

"The comrades on the Control Commission are going to look into the action of the one in charge of the state, who is I, myself. Are the measures which I have adopted just or not? This matter must also be subject to criticism; there must be criticism, and there must be analysis. If there is no analysis, if there is no criticism, those in charge are sometimes liable to make mistakes. An assessment must be made; not merely praise, but a correct, fair assessment of what is being done at present. I have the intention of proposing that we make a certain amount of change in the party's central apparatus at the next Central Committee meeting, which I think will take place this weekend. I have already stated publicly (hence it is no secret to any one) that there would be a greater number of workers and peasants in the party's central apparatus; in other words, in the departments, the various sections and the secretariats. It is not intended to convert those who are now workers and peasants into bureaucrats, it is not to change them; but to make it possible for them to bring some new blood into the party apparatus. Fine words and statements are not enough for us; we need a certain bond with the human environment, the social environment that we are experiencing in our country. Therefore, now that I have this opportunity to submit my opinion to the Control Commission, I hope that, before the Central Committee meeting, they will be able to express their views on the measures that I would like to adopt.

There Is Still Confusion Between Party and State

"With regard to the state, the Constitutional Law conferred upon me the authority to appoint and replace ministers and other leaders. Therefore, this question is not being brought up here before the Control Commission, but rather the questions pertaining to the party; and we should never confuse the party with the state. And, in this respect, there is some confusion between the party and the state.

"We do not yet clearly understand what the party is and what the state is. This is evident when, for example, we have a member of the Central Committee who is withdrawn from state office and goes to the party. The comrade who is withdrawn from the office of minister, vice-minister or state secretary is very annoyed; he is very annoyed; he is no longer a minister.... and that is not fair. We have this orientation, namely, that it is the party which directs the state. But there appears to be a feeling of frustration when any state official is removed to operate in the party; or when

a party official is removed from the state to operate in the party. We have this situation, and its consequences; but the Control Commission must also deal with this problem.

We Shall Operate in the Most Feasible Manner

"Are we or are we not fit to be militants? Are we or are we not fit to be militants, first and foremost? Are we members of the party, are we members of the MPLA-Labor Party, or not? If we are members of the MPLA-Labor Party it is absolutely of no interest to us to be officials of the state or officials of the party. We shall operate in the most feasible manner, and in accordance with the decisions of our party. If the party were to say today that all those who are at this table are to work in the party, as militants, we would go. There is no preference insofar as state offices are concerned. The state offices are, indeed, held at the behest of the party, but not because we want to obtain material or other benefits stemming from our party functions.

"Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade members of the Control Commission, I hope that you will do good work and, at the end of this meeting, that there will be some responses to the concerns that all of us have regarding the operation of the party.

"The struggle continues!

"Victory is assured!"

2909

CSO: 4401

NETO: NEW WORKER, PEASANT BLOOD NEEDED AT TOP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] During the main ceremony of the celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, and commander-in-chief of the FAPLA, delivered the following address:

"Comrade members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party,

"Comrade members of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola,

"Comrade guests,

"Members of the diplomatic corps,

"Comrade officers, sergeants and soldiers of the FAPLA:

""We have the great pleasure on this occasion of commemorating another year since the founding of our armed forces. It was in 1974, at the initiative of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, and after the present defense minister took office, that we began to organize the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. It was still prior to independence, while we were in a difficult situation, a situation which could be summarized as the de facto occupation of our territory by the Portuguese colonialists and, on the other hand, internal conditions in our liberation movement that were not always sufficiently under control

"However, with our complete confidence in the MPLA leadership, and particularly in the will of the Angolan people, who wanted independence, and who wanted the progressive regime that we have now adopted, with those premises, we managed to endow our people with the important instrument that has been achieved here, namely, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, within which the youth of our country is still an active, dynamic element for the defense of our territorial integrity, for the defense of our people and for the defense of our revolution. During the 5 years that

have elapsed since 1974, not only have the armed forces been established, but the revolution has been established as well. There is increasing clarity in our options. There is increasing evidence to convince us that we, in fact, are the people in Africa who are able to accomplish a revolution for socialism.

The Revolution Is Carried Out With Dynamism

"The revolution cannot be established without dynamism, and without a constant transformation of the forces which back that revolution. We cannot imagine a revolution that is made in a day, and ends the next day. That is not a revolution.

"Paralysis is not a revolution! There must be a constant transformation; we must all feel that something is changing every day, dynamically, so as to meet all the aspirations which we have established in our programs, which we have established in our statutes, and which we have established during our Congress: and which, in fact, represent the interests of our people.

"What is needed for this purpose? What is necessary?

"Certain factors are necessary with regard to our territory. We must, in fact, be aware that we are working for peace in our country, and for peace in the world. We must pay constant heed to our defense, even though it is a material burden to us, even though it is a burden to us from a human standpoint. There are material resources and human resources which we are now expending for our defense. But that is necessary for maintaining peace in our territory and also as a contribution to peace on our continent and in the world. Even though we may, once in awhile, think that we are making too many sacrifices, they are not too many; because our contribution to our people, to our continent and to the world is absolutely indispensable. And we have to make it.

"We must do more for the revolution. We must see to it that we do not revert to any kind of domination on the part of any exploiting class. We must prevent, we must prevent any type of exploitation of our people, particularly the workers and peasants, those who have paid most of the cost of colonialism in our country, which is in evidence again. Therefore, we must assume a steadfast attitude toward defense, and the interests of the working class and the peasant class, as has been established in our statute and our program set forth at the Congress.

The People Should Have Confidence in the Party and the Government

"While we are on this topic, there is no doubt that a bourgeois class is being formed again in Angola, which would exploit the workers and peasants. Hence, we mention this nearly every day. The man in the sanzala or kimbo, the man in the factory and the man in the street should feel secure, he

should have confidence in his party, he should have confidence in his government, he should have confidence in all those who direct the state, and particularly in the party's orientation; because, unless there is that confidence, unless we can guarantee security and confidence to every individual in our country, we have failed....

"We must guarantee confidence and security. Therefore, certain measures must be adopted; and, at this point, at least in my opinion, we need to inject new blood into the party, we need to inject workers' and peasants' blood. The party's departments must, in fact, contain workers and peasants. Well, we are the ones who do not know how to speak Portuguese well or write Portuguese well; but at least we can interpret the sentiments of our people. And the sentiments of our people, in fact, coincide with the party's orientation. Hence, we shall organize our party, we shall in fact make it operate so as to educate the working class, and educate the peasants, so that they may have control over the destiny of our country, our fatherland, Angola. By so doing, we shall make an enormous contribution to national unity.

"National unity is not created with racism, tribalism or regionalism; it is, indeed, created with a secure orientation which embraces all classes, all regions and all ethnic groups within the same interest: namely, the interest in forming a socialist fatherland. To do otherwise would be to divide our country increasingly; it would be to increasingly impede national unity; it would be to increasingly jeopardize the defense of our country; it would be to cause an increasing predominance, sooner or later, in Angola of domination by a certain group of individuals over another group.

Everyone Must Place Himself in the Service of the Working and Peasant Classes

"Dear fellow countrymen and comrades:

"The petite-bourgeoisie does not need to fear the workers and peasants. They need not be afraid! Because it is precisely in the interests of the working class and the peasant class that the revolutionary ideas be able to be transmitted, particularly that of the unity of all people. Therefore, there is no cause for fear. What is necessary is that everyone place himself in the service of the working class and the peasant class. Everyone must place himself in the service of the working and peasant classes. That is what is necessary.

"We need not be apprehensive about anything because, at that stage, when we have attained this fundamental objective of our part, everyone will be guaranteed the exercise of their functions and the exercise of all activities that they have in present-day life, except abuses, of course.

"Comrade combatants:

"We still have some rather difficult, major tasks to perform in our country. We must still expend our effort for the defense of Angola. We have been

attacked. We shall seek by all means, whether through physical action, diplomatic action or political action, a way in which we can have the tranquillity that is necessary for resuming our national reconstruction activity. We need to have good roads, airports and transportation facilities; we need to have sufficient funds with which to develop agriculture and industries; we need to exploit and transform the natural resources that exist in our country; and we have no interest whatsoever in waging war, no interest whatsoever. But, we have been attacked. And since we have experienced an attack, we must defend ourselves against it; and we must put up our defense with all force.

We Shall Contribute to Peace in Africa

"We shall attempt to use all the means at our disposal at present to defend our people and to defend the integrity of our territory. We shall seek ways and means of solving the problems without war. We shall seek the necessary capability to enable us to obtain for our people what we desire; but we shall not hesitate to use force if necessary. And this means that a large portion of the resources that we may have at present are being used for defense. They may be used for economic development in the future; and we shall seek each day a way in which we can extricate ourselves from a situation that is undesirable.

"It is obvious that our contribution to peace in Africa cannot preclude our support to the people of Namibia. It would be a betrayal of our continent and a betrayal of peoples all over the world. We could not preclude support for Zimbabwe nor for South Africa. But we shall also use diplomatic means to see if we can find a solution to the problems that have been posed on our continent. And this has been done!

"This is a search for peace and liberty; it is a search for the essential elements required for the development of our people. It is a search for tranquillity for every individual and every element of the population of Angola. And therefore, on this occasion of the fifth anniversary of the FAPLA, I want to tell you how proud I am that we have before us those who have fought, those who have guaranteed our defense; who are not only the FAPLA, but other combatants as well, elements which comprise the entire defense apparatus. And I take pride because, when we began the struggle, we were not so numerous; we were very few in number. Now we are numerous.

Today There Are Millions of Us Participating in the Revolutionary Struggle

"When we began the struggle, we numbered a dozen; today we number in the millions. And those current millions will make our revolution increasingly strong. They will make it possible for each person, each element of our people, to become conscious of the performance of the tasks entrusted to them, either in the area of defense, the area of the party or the area of the state's departments.

"It is not at all necessary to have been present at the beginning of the war in order to be a good revolutionary. Being a good revolutionary does not mean that one started at the outset to carry out the revolutionary struggle. This is a dynamic process, into which new elements are constantly being introduced, so that elements which will enhance our battle may be brought in.

"We have the old fighters who sacrificed themselves in chains, who waged the war since 1961 and who are today also fighting and leading our country. This does not mean that other new elements have not acquired the same capacity and the same ability to conduct the nation's business as those who started the struggle; simply because we were not all born on the same day. There are the newer ones and the older ones; we have respect for all of them. Therefore, no one need be apprehensive about participating in our revolution, especially the members of the armed forces, who must expend all their effort, and make our struggle on behalf of the people, the struggle on behalf of the defense of the revolution and the struggle on behalf of our fatherland, in fact, a sincere, just struggle that will be capable of leading our people to victory, whether a victory over the present enemies or victory for our revolution.

"The struggle continues!

"Victory is assured!"

2909

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

INVENTORY LAW PRESCRIBES IMPROVED ACCOUNTING METHODS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

[Text of law prescribing accounting methods for inventory of assets of economic entities]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers has—in response to the need for organized accounting services—approved a law concerning the general inventory of assets. This law—as promulgated by Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola—reads as follows:

The system of a planned economy, the need for application of the principle of economic valuation, and the growth of the state sector of the economy make it necessary to take measures designed to organize the accounting methods employed in all economic units operating within the national territory.

Control of the resources and funds at the disposal of the enterprises; the rational utilization of these resources and funds; and the supply of precise data adapted to the requirements of planning cannot be effected without the taking of an inventory to serve either as a point of departure for initiation of an accounting system or as a basis for the comparison of book values and real values.

Standards for the obligatory implementation of such inventories are urgently necessary, in order that the resultant accounting data may be submitted to the appropriate national governmental organs in a uniform manner, that is to say, in a manner based on principles which are well defined and in general use.

Under the terms of Article 42 of the Constitutional Law, and using the powers conferred by Paragraph 1) of Article 32 of said law, the government hereby decrees, and I hereby sign and cause to be published, the following law:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present decree, the following definitions are hereby established:

- a. "Inventory": The listing of those assets and liabilities which taken together constitute the current assets of an entity.
- b. "General inventory": The inventory of the total current assets of an entity.
- c. "Partial inventory": The inventory of a portion of the current assets of an entity.

Article 2

The present decree is applicable to the inventory of material and monetary resources of:

- a. State economic units.
- b. Mixed enterprises.
- c. Private enterprises.

Article 3

1. A general inventory of the assets of each of the aforementioned entities shall comprise:

- a. An inventory of the fixed assets.
- b. An inventory of stocks on hand.
- c. Inventories of monetary resources.
- d. An inventory of third-party assets.
- e. An inventory of bank credit and financing.

2. The inventories must be organized according to types of assets, using the nomenclature, order and code of the National Accounting Plan.

Article 4

1. The general inventory of the assets of each entity must be taken once a year.

Article 5

1. All inventories must in all cases be taken by a commission appointed for the purpose by the manager of the economic unit whose assets are to be inventoried.
2. Said Inventory Commission shall comprise:
 - a. The chairman of the commission, who shall be responsible for the assets to be inventoried.
 - b. The chief of the accounting department of the unit, or his substitute.
 - c. A technical expert whose training is appropriate to the type of assets to be inventoried.
 - d. The person responsible for the conservation and maintenance of the assets to be inventoried.
 - e. A trade-union representative.

Article 6

In appointing an Inventory Commission, the following rules must be observed:

- c. Those persons directly responsible for the assets to be inventoried must participate in these inventories, and the absence of said persons shall be permitted only in the presence of force majeure. In such cases the absent person shall be replaced by a representative chosen from among the highest ranking officials of the economic unit in question.

Article 7

General or partial inventories must be taken on an extraordinary basis in the following cases:

- a. Whenever an individual who has direct responsibility for specified property or other assets is replaced; in such cases, the inventory must include the property or other assets for which the official who is to be replaced is responsible, and it must be taken precisely on the date established for the transfer of responsibility.
- c. Whenever any natural disaster or accident has occurred; in such cases, the inventory must be taken immediately following verification of the facts motivating said inventory, and immediate action must be taken to recover the damaged property or other assets and to calculate the damage.
- d. Whenever the state control entities direct that one be taken, whether for the purpose of determining responsibilities; nearly as a routine measure; or for the purpose of overseeing the economic and financial activities of the various economic units.

Article 10

The results of the inventories must coincide exactly with the data submitted by the accounting department, and all differences must be reconciled by the end of the year regardless of any subsequent determination of responsibilities.

Article 11

1. During the taking of such inventories all receipts and expenditures of property or other assets shall be suspended.
2. In the event it is not possible to take the action prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, the inventory records must be corrected upon completion of the inventory, by the inclusion of all activity occurring during the inventory-taking in the form of receipts and expenditures, of debits and credits.

Article 12

Cash on hand must be inventoried once a month by the responsible individual of the unit to which the assets in question belong.

Article 16

1. The criteria to be used in the valuation of assets are as follow
 - a. Fixed assets: The purchase price, which includes the invoice price or cost of production plus all expenditures required to put said fixed assets into production.
 - b. Stocks on hand: The purchase price, or the cost of production.
2. The following methods may be used in debiting expenditures:
 - a. The weighted average unit cost.
 - b. LIFO: last in, first out.
 - c. FIFO: first in, first out.
 - d. Model cost, or planned cost.

Considered and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Publish.

The president of the republic,

Antonio Agostinho Neto

DECREE ON BUDGET ADMINISTRATORS' ACCOUNTABILITY APPROVED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Council of Ministers has approved a decree making certain revisions in the joint directive of the Ministries of Planning and Finance which established overall standards for accounting methods used in the preparation of budgets. The present decree of the Council of Ministers also prescribes the penalties applicable to violators of its provisions.

One of the provisions of the present decree stipulates that "the administrators of the budgets of the ministries, secretariats of state and other organs of the Central Administration; the general managers or directors of the state economic units; and those persons responsible for the administration of enterprises that have been placed under state control and the organs that administer the cooperatives shall be responsible for the correct administration and execution of the budgets of the respective entities, services and units." This provision further states that the budget administrators will cease to be accountable for administration of their respective budgets only after they have transferred the assets placed in their care, said action to be embodied in a declaration of transfer of responsibility, which declaration shall be signed by them and by the new administrators."

Budget Administrators

Another decree of the Council of Ministers establishes the jurisdictions of the budget administrators assigned to these duties by the respective minister or secretary of state.

Budget administrators must prepare the partial draft of the budgets for which they are responsible, and submit proposals looking toward more effective utilization of the financial resources involved.

One of the duties of the budget administrators is "to prevent the implementation of expenditures that are not included in the budget, and also any outlays that exceed the corresponding budgetary allocations."

Provincial Planning Offices

A third decree of the Council of Ministers creates the Provincial Planning Offices, which will coordinate, at the provincial level, the preparation of projects included in the plan.

These Provincial Planning Offices will be directly subordinate to the respective provincial commissioners and will follow the methodological orientation of the National Planning Commission.

10992

CSO: 4401

DETAILS OF LAW ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS DISCLOSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

[Text of Law on Foreign Investments]

[Excerpts] The preamble to the Law on Foreign Investments, as approved by the Council of the Revolution, states: "In order to attain the objectives established by our party, and in view of the low level of technical skills in our country, lack of financial resources and limited technical qualifications of Angolan workers, it has become necessary to have recourse to capital, equipment and technology from foreign sources."

At its most recent regular plenary session, the Council of the Revolution approved three other laws: the Law on the Illegal Traffic in Diamonds; the Law Amending Certain Articles of Law No 2/76 on the Military Census; and the Law on the Nomenclature of the State Entities.

The Law on Foreign Investments is a lengthy document which details--in a total of 40 articles--the measures that must be applied. It states that foreign investments will be authorized only "in those projects which are included in the National Plan and therefore contribute toward the genuine development of the People's Republic of Angola and serve the higher interests of the Angolan people" with respect to national independence, national sovereignty and reciprocity of benefits.

In order to attain the objectives established by our party, and in view of the low level of technical skills in our country, lack of financial resources and limited technical qualifications of Angolan workers, it has become necessary to have recourse to capital, equipment and technology from foreign sources.

Foreign investments will, however, be authorized only in those projects which are included in the National Plan and therefore contribute toward the genuine development of the People's Republic of Angola and serve the higher interests of the Angolan people.

These foreign investments will, moreover, be based on the principles of respect for national independence, national sovereignty and reciprocity of benefits and will be subject to the laws currently in force in the People's Republic of Angola.

Lastly, and with a view to ensuring their adaptation to the national interests, enterprises in which foreign capital is invested must--in carrying out their activities--submit to the control of the appropriate Angolan entities, particularly in all matters relating to the elaboration of annual production plans and the recruitment and training of Angolan workers, and also in all matters relating to implementation of the national accounting plan and the creation of reserve funds and social security funds.

Under the terms of Paragraph a) of Article 38 of the Constitutional Law, and using the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph 1) of Article 32 of said law, the Council of the Revolution hereby approves, and I hereby promulgate, the following law:

Chapter I: General Provisions

Article 1

The People's Republic of Angola permits foreign investments to be made in Angola--by entities of recognized competence and technical and financial capacity--based on the principles of respect for national independence, national sovereignty and reciprocity of benefits, and provided that such investments are consistent with the nation's economic and social development.

Article 2

Foreign investments made in the People's Republic of Angola are subject to the present law and, where not expressly regulated, to the body of laws currently in force in the nation.

Article 3

1. For the purposes of the present law, the following are held to constitute foreign investments:

a. The introduction, and utilization, in the People's Republic of Angola of foreign capital, equipment or technology for the purpose of creating new enterprises, branches of existing enterprises, or joint ventures.

b. Investments made in Angolan currency that derive from funds which under the provisions of existing laws are entitled to be transferred to foreign countries.

2. Foreign investments, regardless of the form in which they are made, shall always be calculated in an agreed currency.

Article 4

Provided they meet the legal requirements, foreign investors may be either individual foreign nationals; foreign collectives, whether private or state in nature; or international entities.

Article 5

Foreign investments may not be made in the following sectors: a) defense; b) financial and credit institutions; c) insurance; d) foreign trade; e) public services, and specifically education, health, sanitation, postal services and public water and electric power supply; f) telecommunications; g) the press and the publishing sector; h) radio and television.

Article 6

The acquisition or absorption of shares of stock in existing enterprises, or in the individual establishments of such enterprises, are not held to constitute foreign investments except when such acquisition or absorption is part of a program of reconstruction or technical improvement which will result in a significant increase in the quantity or quality of the products in question and a decrease in production costs.

Chapter II: Forms of Foreign Investment

Article 7

Foreign investments in the People's Republic of Angola may be for the purpose of creating: a) mixed enterprises; b) joint ventures; c) private enterprises.

Section I: Mixed Enterprises

Article 8

1. A mixed enterprise is created when a foreign investor enters into partnership with an Angolan economic unit, thereby forming a common fund, possessed of the status of a juristic person, in the form of a corporation or joint-stock company.

2. The shares of such mixed enterprises shall always be nominal shares and shall be registered and deposited in the appropriate institution.

Article 9

1. Angolan participation in the capital stock of such mixed enterprises shall be at least 51 percent. Said participation shall specifically include lands, installations, machinery and tools existing on Angolan territory, and such capital expenditures as are made in Angolan currency.
2. In exceptional cases of recognized importance to the nation's development, the Council of Ministers may authorize the creation of mixed enterprises in which Angolan participation is less than 30 percent.
3. Angolan participation shall in all cases be calculated in the currency agreed upon and stipulated in the contract.

Section II: Joint Ventures

Article 10

1. Foreign entities may be authorized to import capital, equipment and technology for the purpose--jointly with Angolan state economic units--of creating joint ventures that do not possess the status of juristic person.
2. The product of the activity carried out by such joint ventures shall be divided between the parties in accordance with the terms agreed upon in the contract.
3. The nature, composition and operation of such joint ventures, and the rights and duties of the partners, shall be regulated in the respective contracts.

Section III: Private Enterprises

Article 11

1. The importation of capital, equipment and technology for the purpose of creating private enterprises may be authorized, provided that said capital, equipment and technology contribute to the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola.
2. Recourse to foreign investment for the purpose of creating private enterprises shall be authorized only a) when such enterprises produce goods exclusively for export, and b) when the volume of investment and/or degree of technological complexity involved justifies such authorization.
3. The Council of Ministers may also authorize the importation of capital to create private enterprises in cases of recognized national interest, notably when such importation will result in a significant decrease in imports.

Chapter III: Guarantees

The following guarantees are extended to foreign entities that invest in the People's Republic of Angola under the provisions of the present law:

- a. A period of activity of from 10 to 15 years from the date of signature of the contract is guaranteed. In exceptional cases a longer period of activity, or the possibility of an extension of the original period, may be authorized.
- b. In the event of nationalization because of the requirements of the national economy the foreign partner shall be entitled to compensation as agreed between the parties, in which case payment of said compensation shall be made--in the currency of the invested capital or in the contractually agreed currency--within 12 months from the date of nationalization. This compensation shall in no case be less than the difference between the sum of capital invested (plus the accrued interest, computed at the rates prevailing on the international market) and the previously reimbursed portion of the aforesaid capital. Said interest shall be calculated from the date on which execution of the investment is initiated to the date on which the agreed compensation is paid.
- c. After payment of all taxes and deduction of all sums due the obligatory funds, the transfer (duly authorized by the Ministry of Finance) to a foreign country of the annual profits (up to 25 percent of the amount of the invested capital), in accordance with the specific stipulations of individual contracts, is guaranteed.
- d. Recourse to domestic credit for the purpose of financing current operations is guaranteed.

Article 13

1. In special cases the following exemptions and reductions may be granted to foreign investments:
 - a. Exemption from, or reduction of, the income tax during the initial years of activity, in consideration of the importance of said activity to the national economy.
 - b. Exemption from, or reduction of--on one or more occasions--import duties on equipment, accessories and spare parts and also import duties on raw materials and other materials not found in Angola.
 - c. Exemption from, or reduction of--on one or more occasions--export duties, with the value of the unpaid duties accruing to the benefit of the producer.

d. The exemptions and reductions mentioned in the present article shall be granted on a case-by-case basis by the minister of finance, pursuant to a favorable opinion rendered by the supervising minister.

Article 14

1. Recourse to foreign credit shall be permitted only by authorization of the minister of planning and ministry of finance, pursuant to the proposal of the supervising ministry.

2. Authorization will be granted for the transfer of such sums as are necessary to service loans contracted abroad under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.

Article 15

Return on the capital invested by the foreign partner may be realized in the form of the transfer of products resulting from the activity that was the object of the investment.

Chapter IV: Obligations

Article 16

Foreign entities that invest in the People's Republic of Angola under the provisions of the present law are obligated to respect existing laws and regulations as well as their contractual commitments and also to submit to the control of the Angolan authorities and provide the latter with all necessary information.

Article 17

1. Enterprises that are subject to the provisions of the present law are liable to payment of a single tax on income, the rate of the tax to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Law.

2. For the purposes of the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the rate of the aforesaid tax shall be stipulated in the contract, taking into account: a) the importance of the investment to national economic development; b) the volume of production destined for export; c) the volume of investment required; d) the level of technology required; e) the estimated time required for recovery of the invested capital; f) the program for the training of Angolan cadres.

Article 18

1. Enterprises created under the provisions of the present law must: a) create reserve funds, in accordance with existing laws; b) apply a part of the profits to the formation of a social fund, to which such

enterprises shall contribute between 5 and 15 percent of said profits; c) implement an accounting plan approved by the Ministry of Finance; d) prepare annual plans, in accordance with instructions from the appropriate organs, with a view to ensuring a constant increase in production and productivity; e) carry out their activities in such a way as not to disturb other activities or the general population, and adopt special measures to protect against environmental pollution and to protect nature; f) organize their activities with a view to ensuring hygiene and protecting the work-against work-related diseases and industrial accidents.

2. Independently of any other obligations stipulated in the respective contracts, joint ventures are subject to the provisions contained in d), e) and f) of the foregoing paragraph.

Article 19

1. In the event financial losses are sustained in connection with an enterprise in which foreign capital is invested, said losses shall be covered by the parties in proportion to their respective participation in the enterprise.

2. In the event the foreign investment does not cover the aforesaid losses with a proportionate contribution of funds, the losses shall be covered by means of a deduction from its percentage of the invested capital.

Chapter V: Authorization

Article 20

The granting of authorization for foreign investment in the People's Republic of Angola is a function of the Council of Ministers, pursuant to the joint proposal of the ministers of planning and finance and the supervising minister.

Article 21

1. Each request for authorization of a foreign investment in the People's Republic of Angola must be accompanied by the data necessary for a proper evaluation, including the technical and economic feasibility study which shall specifically comprise; a) complete identification of the contracting parties; b) a description of the proposed investment; c) the time required for installation and initiation of production; d) the minimum rate of return anticipated; e) the period of activity proposed; f) other data of potential usefulness to an evaluation of the request.

2. The request to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraph must be made in a letter addressed to the minister who supervises the sector in which the proposed investment would be made.

Article 22

1. Within 120 days from the date of its reception, and pursuant to a favorable opinion from the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the supervising minister shall submit to the Council of Ministers, for their approval, the dossier pertaining to the request for authorization of the investment.
2. Authorization for the investment shall be in the form of a resolution of the Council of Ministers which shall enumerate all the basic data relative to the investment and also fix the period of time within which execution of the investment must be initiated.

Article 23

1. The response to the request for authorization of the investment must be rendered within 180 days from the date of the reception of said request.
2. After receiving the response, the investor must initiate execution of the investment within the period stipulated.

Chapter VI: Contract, Statutes and Registration

Article 24

1. The execution of the foreign investment shall be the subject of a contract between the Angolan partner and the foreign entity; the contract shall regulate the specific conditions of the investment pursuant to its joint approval by the ministers of planning and finance and the supervising minister.
2. The contract to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraph must conform--on pain or nullification--to the Council of Ministers resolution mentioned in Article 22, and shall specifically include: a) the term of the contract and conditions of the extension of said term; b) the investment program, and the corresponding technical and economic report; c) the program for utilization of Angolan goods and services; d) the procedure for determining and distributing profits; e) the program for the recruitment and training of Angolan workers; f) the procedure for the resolution of disputes.

Article 25

1. The statutes of enterprises created under the provisions of the present law shall be an integral part of the respective contracts and must specifically include: a) a complete identification of the contracting parties; b) the name of the enterprise and its home office; c) the corporate objective; d) the corporate capital; e) the rights and duties of the enterprise; f) the creation, attributes and functions of its organs; g) the reserve

fund; h) the social fund; i) utilization of the amortizations; j) the rules for dissolution and liquidation of the enterprise; k) other data deemed to be useful.

Article 26

1. Enterprises created under the provisions of the present law are subject to registration with the Ministry of Finance and must maintain an open account at the National Bank of Angola, where they shall deposit their monetary resources.

2. In addition to the requirement of registration with the Ministry of Finance, the existing laws relative to commercial registration--specifically, Decree-Laws Nos 42644 and 42645 of 14 February 1959--remain in force wherever they do not conflict with the present law.

Chapter VII: Workers

Article 27

1. Enterprises created under the provisions of the present law must employ Angolan workers and guarantee to them the necessary technical and vocational training.

2. In the event a sufficient number of qualified Angolan workers are not available, the enterprises may admit foreign workers pursuant to authorization from the supervising minister.

Article 28

Foreign workers contracted under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the foregoing article shall be subject to the laws applicable to foreign workers resident in the People's Republic of Angola and shall not be subject to the wage and salary scales established for Angolan workers.

Article 29

Angolan workers employed in the enterprises created under the provisions of the present law shall be subject to the labor laws currently in force in the People's Republic of Angola.

Article 30

Labor disputes arising in the enterprises created under the provisions of the present law shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the laws currently in force in the People's Republic of Angola.

Chapter VIII: Resolution of Disputes

Article 31

The procedure for resolution of such disputes as may arise between the Angolan partner and the entity investing in the People's Republic of Angola under the provisions of the present law must be stipulated in the respective contracts in accordance with Angolan law.

Chapter IX: Dissolution and Liquidation

Enterprises created under the provisions of the present law and subsequently dissolved under the provisions of their respective statutes shall be liquidated in accordance with the stipulations of the respective contracts.

Chapter X: Concluding Provisions

Article 33

The Council of Ministers may take action to dissolve contracts concluded under the provisions of the present law in cases involving serious violation of the contractual or statutory clauses, regardless of any other penalties that may be applicable to such violation.

Article 34

Cession of all or part of the contractual position with respect to enterprises created under the provisions of the present law may take place only with prior authorization from the ministers of planning and finance and the supervising minister, with the Angolan partner always having preference.

Article 35

At the conclusion of the period of activity guaranteed in the contract, and taking into account the national interest and the results of the aforesaid activity, a decision shall be reached: a) concerning extension of the period of activity, with or without alteration of the conditions of the contract; b) concerning termination of the contract and the consequent reversion to the state of all assets.

Article 36

The guarantees extended to foreign investments under the provisions of the present law are granted without prejudice to any other guarantees resulting from agreements concluded by the People's Republic of Angola with other states and international organizations.

Article 37

1. Within 90 days after publication of the present law, enterprises already in existence in the People's Republic of Angola that were created with recourse to foreign investment must be registered with the National Bank of Angola and in this connection must verify their imports of capital, equipment or technology.

2. The Council of Ministers shall prescribe, by means of a decree, the rules and regulations to which the enterprises registered under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be subject.

Article 38

1. The regulation governing execution of the present law shall be issued in the form of a decree of the Council of Ministers.

2. Questions arising in connection with the interpretation and application of the present law shall be resolved by Joint Executive Decree of the minister of planning and finance.

Article 39

Insofar as they do not conflict with existing laws governing activities in respect to petroleum, or with such laws as may be enacted in respect to mining activities, the provisions of the present law shall be applicable to the aforesaid activities.

Article 40

All laws that conflict with the provisions of the present law--and in particular, Decree-Law No 46312 of 28 April 1965 and Chapter III of Decree-Law No 44698 of 17 November 1962--are hereby rescinded.

Considered and approved by the Council of the Revolution.

Promulgated on 2 July 1979.

Publish.

The president of the republic,

Antonio Agostinho Neto

10992

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

NEW DISSIDENT MOVEMENT--A new Cabindan revolutionary movement, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Cabinda (MPLC) was established on 1 June by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Cabinda (FALC), it was announced in a communique which reached the AFP bureau in Kinshasa last Saturday 11 August. The communique adds that the MPLC, without being hostile to the Western powers, is a "progressive" movement and that a directorate was elected, whose secretary general is Commandant Vicente Balenda. The MPLC, which claims to control the entire southern and center front of the Cabinda enclave, believes that the FLEC is guilty of "irresponsible and openly imperialistic" acts, while securing for itself the "exploitation of the enormous riches of Cabinda." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Aug 79 p 5]

OPA DELEGATION TO SOFIA--A delegation from the Organization of Angolan Pioneers (OPA) left Luanda today for Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the Organization of Pioneers of that country. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Aug 79 p 2]

METHODIST CHURCH EXPRESSES APPROVAL--The annual conference of the United Methodist Church of Angola, meeting at its 20th session, decided to express its satisfaction following the "impulse given to the state apparatus, including the modifications effected by the government for the good of the people," by means of a recent telegram addressed to Comrade President Agostinho Neto. In this document, signed by Bishop Emilio de Carvalho, the conference also expresses its wish for a bright future for the nation, as well as for the establishment of peace and social justice, "doing away once and for all with exploitation of man by man." The participants also reaffirmed to the comrade president that "to be a Christian means that one accepts the goals of our revolution." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 79 p 2]

DEATH OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER--Captain Marcelino Dias, provincial commissioner of Mocamedes and member of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] general staff, died Tuesday in Lubango (Huila) in a traffic accident. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Aug 79 p 2]

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Yesterday, after the Angolan-Cuban talks on the subject of fishing had concluded, an agreement was signed for cooperation between the two countries, the signatories of which were the minister of fisheries, Lopes da Camara, representing the People's Republic of Angola, and the vice-minister of the same ministry, Aldo Margoi, representing the Republic of Cuba. The agreement that has now been signed calls for greater development in the fishing sectors associated with scientific research, the training of native cadres and the sending of specialists. On the occasion, Lopes da Camara began by placing particular emphasis on the progress of the work in which both delegations were engaged, inasmuch as "the most suitable types of cooperation" were studied. He added: "The opportunity that has been afforded us today to analyze the cooperation already existing will be an affirmation of the bonds of solidarity and internationalism between the fraternal people of Cuba and the Angolan people." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Aug 79 p 2] 2909

BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Saraiva Mendes, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, will soon pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the head of an important delegation from his country. It is the first time that such an important member of the Brazilian Government visits Luanda, even though some Angolan ministers recently visited this South American country. The People's Republic of Angola is getting ready to send a diplomatic representation to Brasilia and the Brazilian airline VARIG intends to renew regular flights to Luanda before the end of this year. These flights had been interrupted in 1974. Observers note that this series of initiatives mark the beginning of a phase of intensified high-level contacts; Brazil is thus demonstrating its desire to consolidate its relations with the African continent. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Aug 79 p 10]

UNITA AND OIL--UNITA, the movement headed by Jonas Savimbi against the MPLA-led government of Angola, is conducting a campaign abroad on various fronts. The EXPRESSO learned that on the 25th of last month, an important meeting took place in Belgium at a farm 15 kms from Namur. Present at this meeting were, besides the UNITA and the FNLA [Front of National Liberation of Angola], the FLEC and the MOLICA [Movement for the Liberation of Cabinda] which fought against the FLEC but has now joined it following pressure by the U.S. UNITA representatives from Lisbon, Lausanne, Bonn, London, Paris and Rio de Janeiro came to the meeting. It seems that UNITA, together with the other movements, intends to isolate Soyo (formerly Santo Antonio do Zaire) so as to reach the main center of oil production in Angola. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 11 Aug 79 p 16]

30: 4401

'ACI'-'TASS' COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 26 Jul 79 pp 4-5

[Excerpt] Yesterday Congo-Soviet cooperation took a step forward in the news field with the signing of a cooperation agreement with the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION (TASS). Indeed, for several years now these two agencies have been cooperating, although in a somewhat limited fashion, in the field of information exchange. But the signing of the agreement which occurred yesterday in the party's lecture room in the Department of Foreign Affairs is going to give new life to the cooperation at the information level and as a result will regularize exchanges in this area between ACI [CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY] and TASS.

This agreement's signing ceremony was enhanced by the presence of his excellency, Sorguey Kuznetsov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Congo.

Comrade Dominique Mbango, head of the division of the written press, editions, archives and documentation at the press department, party publicity and information, accompanied by ACI director, Comrade Augusto Mpassi-Muba, represented the Congolese party, while Comrade Boas Philipov, TASS agency correspondent in Brazzaville, represented the Soviet party.

In a few words for the occasion, Comrade Mbango pointed out that the agreement just signed makes it possible for us "to determine the ways and means of cooperation between the TASS agency and ACI and enables us to initiate the decolonization of the information process."

The representative of the party's department of information, press and publicity, highlighted the need for the Congolese to militate in favor of the establishment of a new information system in Africa and in the Third World countries in general.

This new system, he made clear, is to be distinguished for a variation in our information sources. We are already cooperating along the lines of variation, he went on to say, with AFP; REUTER; Yugoslavia's TANJUG; PRENSA LATINA; and from today onwards, on an official basis with TASS agency.

"We are going to pursue this attempt at diversification," Comrade Mbango added. "It will enable us to adopt a sufficiently detailed attitude and to analyze critically the information which reaches us and which we are under the obligation to discuss and give to our people."

8870

CSO: 4400

TEODORO NGUEMA SAYS DEMOCRACY WILL BE RESTORED SLOWLY

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] Malabo--Yesterday, the new "strong man" of Equatorial Guinea, Lt Col Teodoro Nguema, appeared before the press in the ravaged capital, Malabo (formerly Santa Isabel), to declare that he is in control of the entire country and that he intends to reestablish democracy gradually. A week after the coup d'etat, the exact whereabouts of the ousted dictator, Francisco Macias, are still unknown. According to some reports, he is supposed to have Cuban and Chinese specialists, Romanian and Korean citizens and possibly some Spaniards as hostages in his "bunker." The new government is trying to restore normal conditions, and one of the first steps has been to pay immediately 1 month's salary to all civil servants, who have not been paid since the beginning of the year.

Lt Col Obiang Nguema said that the situation is calm and normal all over the national territory, and that there is not a single district nor region at present that is not under the control of the Supreme Military Council.

Nnzeng-Ayong, Francisco Macias' own native village, where he had built his famous "bunker," has been occupied by the military, according to Teodoro Nguema, who claims that the Supreme Military Council has no concerns now other than those relating to the nation's future, because it has the complete support of the people.

When asked whether the military coup had received any assistance from Spain during the conspiracy process, he steadfastly denied "such a plot."

He remarked: "We intend to establish a gradual plan for reestablishing democracy. This is not a coup d'etat; it is a coup of the people for democracy. That is why the entire people have joined it. We might add that we are in no hurry, for we want to consolidate the calmness in the nation."

He went on to say that Spain would not have any special preference in its relations with Equatorial Guinea, although he hoped that these relations would prove to be very good.

Upon being asked whether the fact that he had studied at the Zaragoza Military Academy might prompt him to grant Spain certain priorities, he said that there were on the Supreme Military Council officers who had attended several different foreign academies, and, hence, he would not have any preferences for anyone; noting that he wanted to maintain friendly relations on an international scale, both with the Eastern and Western countries.

He commented: "We hope to have international cooperation based on the rules of the law that demands non-interference in the internal affairs of any country."

Guinea's new "strong man" has given the international press all types of facilities for the discharge of its reporting tasks.

The people of Malabo received Teodoro Obiang Nguema with indescribable joy, surrounding his car at the conclusion of the press conference, in the midst of loud shouts of happiness and applause.

The same thing cannot be said for the behavior of the Guinean people toward the presence of some Soviet representatives, who were jeered at; as was a USSR fishing boat anchored in the port during the morning, according to the news agency EFE [Spanish News Agency].

The AFP [France Press Agency], in turn, observed last night that about 20 Cuban experts, eight Chinese military advisers, some North Koreans, a Romanian and possibly two or three Spaniards had been taken hostage by Macias, according to a report from a well-informed source in Malabo.

In contradiction to the statements made by the new leaders, Macias is apparently still resisting in his native village of Mongomo, near the Gabon border, west of continental Guinea.

The same sources adds that the presence of these hostages may explain the new authorities' hesitation in launching a final attack against the former president.

However, other reports claim that the 200 or 300 men who comprised Macias' personal guard force had refused to continue a battle which they considered hopeless. According to these sources, Macias disappeared on Monday from Mongomo, which was taken by Teodoro's troops, and reportedly fled. AFP claims that it was even remarked in Malabo yesterday that the president had committed suicide, and that the authorities were seeking his corpse.

AFP reported (from a very good source) that the former dictator had requested aid from Cameroon on Sunday, and it was refused him. The president of Cameroon, Amadou Ahidjo, however, reportedly declared that he was willing to receive Macias for "a few days," if the latter opted to go into exile.

An official mission consisting of four persons, which was sent by the new regime to make contact with the neighboring countries of Cameroon and Gabon, where 100,000 refugees from Equatorial Guinea are living, returned to Malabo yesterday, satisfied with its meetings. Its airplane returned a few minutes before the one from Las Palmas carrying Lt Col Teodoro Nguema's wife and children, who had fled a few hours prior to the military coup last Saturday. Shortly thereafter, another aircraft arrived in the capital from Libreville, with 48 refugees from Equatorial Guinea.

The Iberia regularly scheduled DC-8 flight arrived in Malabo yesterday morning with several newsmen; and, last night, another similar plane left Madrid bound for Guinea, carrying 33 tons of food, medicine and clothing, as a first response from the Spanish Government to the requests for assistance from the new regime. Aboard the plane was Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the undersecretary of commerce, Blas Camacho Calzada.

Malabo, which now has only 15,000 inhabitants, is gradually returning to life. Chinese technicians are repairing the electrical lines, and banknotes are beginning to reappear modestly, after the authorities' decision to pay a month's salary to all civil servants.

Half of the residential section of the city, which its residents have christened the "canned city," because it was "requisitioned" by Macias, who surrounded it with a wall 1.5 meters high, is still closed to the public. The cathedral is located inside it.

Macias converted this section of the city, the most attractive one, into a veritable fortress, with the intention of living in it; but he never managed to do so. Apparently, a large volume of arms and ammunition has been stored in the cathedral for the past 8 years. Before the wall is torn down, the authorities are waiting for the political situation to clear up.

The Spanish journalist Ramon Garcia, who resided in Guinea from 1970 to 1972, told the Valladolid EL NORTE DE CASTILLA yesterday: "I think that the overthrow of Macias was influenced by Spain. The air space has been cut off, except for Spain. The only delegation which traveled a few hours after the coup was the Spanish one, with the pretext that it was going to protect the property of the Spanish residents, whereas it had been completely forgotten for years."

2909

CSO: 4410

OFFICIALS OF FORMER REGIME REMAIN IN POSTS

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 11 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by special correspondent Rafael Fraguas: "Macias Tries to Take Refuge in Cameroon"]

[Text] Malabo--Over 150 persons have died during the past few days in the Equatorial Guinea continental district of Mongomo, at the hands of troops loyal to the ousted Macias Nguema, who has gone into the jungle in that same district, accompanied by a small personal guard force which is attempting to cross Guinea's border with Cameroon. It is extremely difficult to search for them at the height of the rainy season, and in the middle of woods filled with wild animals because of a decree issued by the former president, who is now a fugitive, banning firearms, and hence hunting.

Lt Col Teodoro Obiang has announced that the resistance has been quelled, and that the Supreme Military Council is in control of the entire continental territory. The situation in Malabo is calm, but uprisings and political changes are not being discounted over the medium term.

Among the victims of the final resistance of former President Macias are many relatives of soldiers from the Fang tribe, who had rebelled against the ousted dictator, and he took reprisals against members of his own family.

According to sources in the military junta that is in power, before his escape, Macias destroyed 3 billion ekueles (local currency equivalent to the peseta), and absconded with \$60 million in foreign currency.

According to the same sources, Teodesto Macias, the 19-year-old son of the former president, acted as mediator between his father and Lt Col Teodoro Obiang to force Macias' surrender. The youth had just returned from abroad on a flight of the Soviet company Aeroflot; but his mediation brought no results.

As for the dictator's wife, Clar, who had left him a few months ago, she arrived at the Malabo airport yesterday, from Libreville. Delegations sent from Equatorial Guinea on an official mission abroad to seek international

assistance and to prepare for the diplomatic recognition of the new regime, returned to Malabo yesterday. One of these delegations visited Cameroon, and another, Gabon, the two countries bordering Equatorial Guinea. Teodoro Obiang, who does not want to be called president, insisting on the associative nature of the new government, has been described in diplomatic circles as a moderate, pragmatic and realistic person. Figuring prominently with him on the Supreme Military Council is Salvador Ela Nseng, an army captain who was imprisoned in the Blabeach jail until last Friday. Ela Nseng is now regarded as the "number two man" in the new regime.

The operations against Macias' resistance on the continental territory have been led by another member of the junta, naval officer Bonifacio Maye, who was previously assigned to the Benito district. Finally, Captain Onana and Lieutenant Brasulio are also members of the Council.

Among the civilians occupying prominent positions in the new regime is Feliciano Mangue, who was secretary general of foreign relations in the former regime, as well as the minister of foreign relations, Bonifacio Banang. Moreover, all the high-ranking officials from the overthrown administration are remaining in their posts as if nothing had happened.

Chinese, Soviets and Cubans Are Not Intervening

Political inactivity has been the hallmark of the attitude of the Chinese, Soviet and Cuban advisers quartered in the country before the fall of the previous ruler. The Chinese, in particular, are continuing their work of technical assistance, and there has been no friction thus far with the new individuals in power. According to diplomatic sources, four Chinese doctors were caught by the coup in the town of Nzagadong, the birthplace of Macias' father, where the latter had taken refuge, remaining there until yesterday.

Spanish Assistance

Furthermore, there has been no evidence of an upset in the calmness prevailing in the streets of the capital, while Radio Malabo is continuing to broadcast Spanish military music, interspersed with brief newscasts, giving an account of the situation.

Today, a special flight is expected in Malabo, carrying the secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Robles Piquer, and the undersecretary of commerce, Blas Canacho Zancada, as well as a team of doctors which will conduct a study of the disturbing health situation in the country. The same flight will carry 33 tons of emergency food and medicine.

The EEC Releases Credit

Spain's representative to the EEC has asked the Communities' Commission to unblock the credit which the EEC had granted Equatorial Guinea as part of the plan for European assistance to the countries which signed the Lome Convention, according to an EFE [Spanish News Agency] report.

This aid had been suspended as a result of the action of former President Macias.

In response to this move on the part of the Spanish Government, the delegate from the Community's Commission in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea met yesterday in Malabo with the president of the Revolutionary Military Council, Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema, to decide upon the means for making immediate use of all the \$8 million in credit that has been released, as well as to study the granting of potential supplementary emergency assistance.

Furthermore, an "operation to aid Equatorial Guinea" is about to be launched by the Equatorial Guinean groups opposed to the Macias regime which are in exile; and, according to the spokesman for one of the groups, it will be directed from his country's embassy in Madrid.

Leandro Mbomio, a sculptor and spokesman for the Anti-Macias Front, remarked that the opposition in exile is not attempting to engage in demagoguery nor revolutionary bombast, but rather to back the new regime from here, with humanitarian endeavor on behalf of the population.

Another problem to be solved by the coordinator of the opposition groups is the shipment of several tons of clothing and medicine collected in previous FAM [Anti-Macias Front] drives, which has been stored in Barcelona, but the funds for shipping it to Equatorial Guinea are not available.

2909

CSO: 4410

EVENTS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING COUP D'ETAT NOTED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 11 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Rafael Fraguas: "This Is How the Coup d'Etat Against President Macias Took Place"]

[Excerpt] A week after the coup, it was learned for certain that the start of the overthrow occurred on 3 August of this year, when the rebels sent to the district in which Macias was located a telegram warning him to leave the government. The initial intention was to hold and confine him, avoiding a bloody military coup. As soon as he received this message, Macias issued instructions to his palace guard force in Bata to abort the coup.

The guard force loyal to the ousted president entrenched itself in the palace, which was bombed with medium caliber light artillery. However, the palace was seized by the rebels on the night of 4 August and the dawn of 5 August. Meanwhile, Macias was advancing toward Bata with his very well equipped army, and managed to reach approximately 15 kilometers from the provincial capital, thus covering the nearly 220 kilometers separating Bata from the remote district of Mongomo, where the dictator has taken refuge.

After hard-fought battles, the front succeeded in establishing itself in the vicinity of the town of Nyfang, the home town of one of Macias' wives. As the events continued, by now out of Macias' control, the number of desertions in the army that he commanded increased as well, and then some acts of sabotage occurred. In a desperate effort to put down the revolt, the former president tried to create an army from his many relatives in the Fang tribe, but events forced him to flee. Huge trees were felled by the loyal troops accompanying him, to cover the escape, which took place in an unruly fashion starting on 7 August. Two days later, with all possibilities of success in his counteroffensive exhausted, Francisco Macias entered a very dense part of the jungle, accompanied by about 40 men; they were lost, and their tracks have proven impossible to follow.

Irreversible Situation

Although the situation now appears to be irreversible from a military standpoint, in favor of the rebels, the notion cannot be rejected that, within

a few months, the ousted president may recruit a mercenary army, which will try to recover power at all costs, since his tenacity in not surrendering it has been evident.

Macias, who is said to have practiced sorcery in his native district during the final period of his term in office, with magic ceremonies which lasted for weeks, is being called the "black Macbeth" in certain diplomatic circles.

Hours before the first incidents started, there was evidence of great ineasiness in Malabo, and special security measures were enacted in the main areas of the city. The garrisons were reinforced, and the tension did not subside until Radio Malabo issued a communique, at 2000 hours on Friday night, in which it announced the overthrow of Macias and the seizure of power by the Supreme Military Council. The communique described the state of the country as regrettable, and announced the intention of rebuilding it. The report carried on the radio broadcast ascribed the authorship of the coup to Lt Col Teodoro Nguema Obiang.

It was the new "strong man" of Malabo himself who, 3 hours later, entered the Blabeach jail, summoned the hundreds of inmates incarcerated there and, in a touching, very brief address, announced to them that the dictatorship had ended, that they were all free as of that moment, and that all the rights which they had lost would be restored to them. As proof of this, he ordered the military personnel who were imprisoned to put on, then and there, the uniform with the same rank that they had at the time of their arrest. Several adolescent inmates (some were sentenced to indeterminate terms at the age of 14) fainted with emotion, and the entire group of prisoners gave the lieutenant colonel a round of applause.

Among the released military personnel was the individual who is now the "number two man" in the new regime, Capt Salvador Ela; as well as a lieutenant and six second lieutenants from the national guard and the people's militia.

2909

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CORRESPONDENT NOTES CONDITIONS IN MALABO FOLLOWING COUP

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by Claude Juvenal: "Malabo, Phantom City"]

[Text] With its small colonial houses, painted immaculate white, and its deserted streets, Malabo looks like a phantom city, a little bathing resort whose inhabitants left suddenly because of an epidemic.

I did not see a single car along the half score of kilometers separating the little capital of Equatorial Guinea from its airport. Not a single store was open on the incredibly clean city streets. Here and there, behind windows, only a few heads appeared now and then to look at the newsmen with a rather surprised air; for the first time in 17 years, journalists were admitted, at last freely, to this small island in the Gulf of Guinea, near the coast of Cameroon. "It is not the plague but ten years of terror and dictatorship which have turned Malabo into what it is today," we were told by one of the officials of the new leadership team in an effort to explain the spectacle before our eyes.

"After the reign of Macias Nguema, absolutely everything had to be rebuilt and done over again, everything had to be rethought and reconstructed; it will be tough but we will do the job," he added in a grave tone, as if better to convince himself of the difficulty of the trials which the new government, made up of the same members as the old one, will have to overcome.

The stores are closed simply because for quite some time there have not really been anything to sell, neither meat, nor fish. The people live off the harvest, many little kitchen gardens. The ekuele, the local currency, spent by the old dictator for incomprehensible necessities, disappeared completely from circulation two years ago. Civil servants have not been paid in many months. The safes of all banks are empty and it takes between six and eight months to clear a check through. The doors of the Finance Ministry have been closed for a year now with a big, heavy chain.

"For about five years, Macias Nguema has been living in his home town, Mongomo, completely isolated from the continent, not far from the Gabonese border. For quite some time now, this country has had neither a government, nor an administration, nor a budget, nor the slightest advance planning," explained an island inhabitant, before adding: "Malabo looks like a phantom city but you should go to Bata the most important city on the continental territory, and you will see that things are even worse there."

For more than a year, Malabo has probably been the world's only capital without electricity. The electric power generating plant, badly operated on several occasions, exploded last year and the government has been unable to find the money necessary to buy another one. In Bata, this same situation has been going on now for 4 months. The people use candles and only some privileged individuals have small electric power generators which rarely work due to lack of fuel.

All of the small fishing boats were destroyed by order of the former dictator who was afraid that the people would use those fragile boats to leave the country. Indeed, fishing had become a monopoly of Soviet boats whom Macias granted all rights in exchange of 4 million tons of fish per year—fish which was mostly of poor quality, fish that would rot in the sun and that the inhabitants refused to buy.

Everything Will Have to be Started All Over Again

"The people went out fishing in spite of everything," an island inhabitant admitted." The fishermen would slip the inner tube of a truck tire over their heads and tie it to the river bank with long ropes and from there they would fish, always taking care to make sure that the spies and the police would not confiscate their fish.

Today, everything has to be done all over again, everything has to be figured out all over again and everything has to be rebuilt. Just twelve years ago, prior to independence, this country could boast a literacy rate higher than that of Spain, the former colonial power. Equatorial Guinea's main source of wealth is cocoa which grows almost in the wild state. But the output, which came to 45,000 tons per year, has now dropped to less than 8,000. The trees are old and have not been renewed and the manpower, in the past made up of 45,000 Nigerians, was driven out a long time ago. The most optimistic experts think that, if all goes well, cocoa production could rise to a little more than 15,000 tons next year and to something like 25,000 tons in two years.

The new leaders seem to have the intention of issuing an appeal to all countries "of good will" and especially to Spain to help the population extricate itself from the condition of absolute poverty in which it finds itself now, in accordance with a policy of nonalignment. This could signify a major revision in Equatorial Guinea's policy toward various countries, including the Soviet Union, whose plunder of the coastline is not approved by the population.

The new strongman, Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbarago, has stated that his country has the intention of complying with all of its international commitments, but observers emphasize that the fishing agreement signed with the Soviets has to be renewed every autumn.

Confusion on Macias

Militiamen loyal to former president Macias however were still fighting yesterday against soldiers of the new Guinean regime while there was total confusion as to the dictator's fate, according to the Reuter news agency from Libreville. Spanish diplomatic sources played down the significance of resistance being put up by Macias in the area around his hometown, Nzeng-Ayong, in the region of Mongomo, near the border with Gabon.

Macias had turned the little town of Nzeng-Ayong into an armed camp from which he would even "entertain the idea of a counteroffensive," according to Radio Gabon. Heavy weapons were used in the fighting.

A five-member mission from Equatorial Guinea, headed by Captain Ella-Nseng, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, yesterday conferred with Gabonese President Omar Bongo in Libreville, bringing a message from Teodoro Nguema. Captain Ella-Nseng asked the 60,000 Guineans living in Gabon to return to their home country.

5058

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY CONTINUING TO RESIST

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The ultimatum issued by the new Guinean regime to President Macias, to surrender and lay down his arms, ran out last midnight and there was no information as to the reply from the former dictator who throughout yesterday continued to resist the troops of Lt Col Teodoro Nguema who last Saturday seized power in this former Spanish colony. Observers are astonished by this "resistance" from Macias since it was stated during the early morning hours that the president had been arrested.

Although the coup has technically not been completed, although the new regime is expected to have control over the entire territory within the next several hours, the Spanish government continues its activities in Malabo in support of the new regime, issuing more and more statements of satisfaction. For the time being, no Western or African countries have recognized the new authority. The reaction from the OAU, which during its last summit meeting once again condemned the Macias regime, is looked forward to with great expectation.

Unconfirmed rumors indicate that Gabonese troops during the last few hours entered Guinea. Gabon is a country that borders on the former Spanish colony and is heavily French-influenced.

The creation of a legal framework capable of normalizing the country's life, the dismantling of the repression apparatus, and general amnesty are the three main points in a document released yesterday in Madrid by the Guinean opposition, which spent many long years in exile, in the course of a press conference.

This document was signed by the representatives of the following parties and groups: National Action for the Liberation of Guinea, FAM (Anti-Macias Front), National Alliance for the Restoration of Guinea, National Organization of the

Guinean Opposition in Exile, Revolutionary Union of Equatorial Guinea, cultural organizations and independent personalities.

Questioned as to the posture of these opposition groups with respect to the personality of the new ruler of Guinea, the spokesmen unanimously indicated that it would be favorable "if he does what he promises," in the sense of a total democratization of the regime.

Concerning the Spanish position on this topic, the spokesmen considered it correct "to the extent that it contributed to the military coup that ousted Macias" but they thought that it was "incoherent if we take into account the lack of skill which Spain displayed in the past in supporting us."

The military regime established in Equatorial Guinea following the coup d'etat currently controls two-thirds of the national territory, according to the Gabonese daily UNION.

Former president Macias Nguema, according to that same Gabonese daily, is offering heavy resistance to the men behind the coup d'etat from his hometown of Nzing Ayong, near Mengomo, which has been turned into a kind of armed camp. Surrounded by its personal guards and military personnel still loyal to him, Macias resists and is trying to launch a counteroffensive.

5058

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FINDINGS OF SPANISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] It is impossible to predict any specific date but Macias' political end is imminent, declared the members of the Spanish diplomatic mission, assigned to Equatorial Guinea after the recent coup d'etat in that former Spanish colony, upon their return to Madrid yesterday.

Pedro L. Aguirrebengoa, director-general for Africa, said: "Macias has no popular support whatsoever. His political charisma has evaporated."

Questioned as to the impression he has of the new Guinean official, Mr. Aguirrebengoa replied: "That is a difficult question. Their intentions, such as they explained them to us, are to put an end to a chaotic situation—chaotic to an unimaginable degree, having lasted 11 years now. The whole thing boils down to starting all over again. For the moment, the first two decrees promulgated by the Military Council, pertaining to the restoration of religious worship and the release of political prisoners, support the statements made so far."

"We expressed our satisfaction because anything that is bad for Macias is good for Guinea and the Guineans," Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state for foreign affairs, yesterday told EL PAIS in connection with the coup.

Regarding any possible military aid to the new regime in case the situation should deteriorate, Mr. Robles Piquer emphasized that, as of now, Lt Col Teodoro Nguema has not suggested this kind of aid. "Every state is sovereign in determining the kind of agreement it wishes to enter into with other countries," he indicated.

Next Friday, the Spanish government will send an Iberia DC-8 to Malabo with 33 tons of food, clothing, vaccines, and first-aid equipment. Mr. Robles Piquer, who told EL PAIS that Equatorial Guinea has food for only about 8 days, according to reports reaching him, will be on that plane also. "A new epidemic has been reported, on top of polio and whooping cough; I am talking here about filaria."

Yesterday afternoon, the King of Spain sent to the chairman of the Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Lt Col Obiang Nguema, a telegram responding favorably to the announcement of the new Guinean leader to restore diplomatic relations with Spain. A similar telegram from Prime Minister Suarez expressed the same feelings.

5058

CSO: 4410

AFRC ADVISED NOT TO SPREAD ITSELF THIN

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 27 Jul-10 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Sticking to the Essentials

On taking power, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council set itself the major objective of removing from our public life persons and practices which had brought the country on the verge of collapse. The house-cleaning exercise started with the very top people in government, state corporations and institutions and businessmen controlling very large enterprises. The exercise has taken the form of investigating how people acquired their assets by means of trials and other measures. State property in private hands and cars purchased with public funds but being used by individuals are being retrieved. All these steps are meant to ensure that there shall be no private enjoyment at the expense of the state, that is, the ordinary citizen.

Following the initial investigations, the scope of the exercise has been broadened to go much lower down to senior civil servants, bank managers, corporation officials and others even in the private sector. The AFRC deserves the fullest support of Ghanaians in carrying out this long overdue cleansing operation.

But the AFRC has also set itself another task, namely that of bringing down the intolerably high cost of living which had made life almost meaningless for the vast majority of honest people. As far as imported goods are concerned, the system appears to have worked well, and this has brought considerable relief to people.

But it must be admitted that taking the price control exercise as a whole, the results have been rather disappointingly mixed. The basic locally produced foods are still expensive and have become very scarce. Initially, certain rough and high-handed methods used by the soldiers to force prices down created panic among food producers and sellers and accounted for the scarcity. Things seem to have settled down now and the rough methods seem to have been abandoned, but the food is still not

appearing in the markets. One may well ask, what is the explanation for this state of affairs?

It must have become quite clear to anyone who has reflected on the problem that the whole food question is a very complex one. In trying therefore to solve the food problem, Flight Lt Rawlings has had within the last few weeks to talk successively to transport owners, mechanics, spare parts dealers, etc. admonishing them to reduce their charges.

What this means is that as one probes the question deeper, one discovers that the problem is very complex and that the chain cannot easily be broken. It is not really a question of every link in the chain simply trying to pass the buck; each link does in fact have genuine difficulties. It all boils down to the basic fact that our economy is in shambles and that the normal economic laws related to scarcity are in operation. It also means that admonitions or good will are just not enough. What we need is very careful planning that looks at each sector and how it is related to the other. Just tinkering with such a complex situation cannot produce any results.

The OBSERVER therefore takes the position that the AFRC is trying to tackle too many problems at the same time. We have absolutely no doubt about the good intentions of the Council to bring relief to the ordinary Ghanaian who has endured so much needless suffering for so long. But we would like to advise the AFRC that what is worth doing is worth doing well. Now, given the time at the disposal of the Council and the complexity of the whole distributive system, we doubt whether they can make any appreciable impact in this area. As long as we face the fundamental problems of inadequate supplies of food, so much more difficult will it be to try to control distribution and prices, and all indications are that the supply situation is not going to improve within the short period left to the AFRC.

Our advice therefore, as we have said elsewhere in this issue, is that the AFRC should direct its energies towards carefully selected objectives, such as the investigation of individuals and companies and even there without casting the net so wide as to make their enquiries perfunctory. This particular service they can certainly render the country within the time at their disposal. If they achieved only this, they would have rendered invaluable service to Ghana. The AFRC has shown so far that it is a government of action which really means business, and their actions in cutting people down to size are appreciated by the vast majority. Where previous governments only exhorted people and threatened without having the clear conscience, moral courage or the will to act, the AFRC has backed its words with deeds. This is a refreshing departure from the past, and it is therefore important that the AFRC should not take more than they can handle effectively.

A crop of failures even in matters of marginal concern will tend to detract from their overall success and blunt the impact of what they are trying to do. If by the time they leave the scene, the AFRC could leave a society committed to probity and accountability in public life, that alone will have earned them a lasting place in the history of this country.

PFP LEADER DENIES SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES RUMOR

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Aug 79 p 8

[Article by Ackah Anthony and Florence Boakye]

[Text] Mr Victor Owusu, leader of the Popular Front Party, has denied rumours that he has been arrested in connection with a plot to kill President-elect, Dr Hilla Limann, to whom he lost the July 9 presidential elections.

Dismissing the rumours as mere fabrication at a press conference at the PFP's headquarters in Accra yesterday, Mr Owusu said he had not engaged in any subversive activity to warrant his arrest.

"If I kill Limann, I don't become the President. Why then, should I kill him? For de Graft Johnson to become President?" He asked.

The rumours, Mr Owusu noted, were designed to damage his political image and demoralize his party and its followers.

He observed that it should be a matter of grave concern to all responsible Ghanaians that people who had no scruples at all in spreading lies in the past should re-surface to give a new dimension to their nefarious activities in the Third Republic.

The PFP leader exhorted the followers of his party to thwart any attempt to draw them into the dirty game of rumour-mongering, no matter how strong the temptation might be.

He urged them to "teach those who have not yet learned, that there are wholesome ways of doing politics," pointing out that "the best way to kill this evil practice is to challenge whoever repeats a rumour and refrain from repeating it to others."

Asked whether he was invited for questioning by any security personnel, Mr Victor Owusu replied in the negative and said when he told the Special Branch about the matter they were as baffled as he himself was.

FEAR LOWERS CIVIL SERVANTS' PRODUCTIVITY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] A member of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), has urged civil and public servants, especially heads of Government department and corporation to go about their normal duties without fear of molestation by the military.

Addressing heads of department and corporation in the Volta Region in Ho at weekend, Major Mensah Poku noted that it had come to the notice of the AFRC that productivity of the national scene had fallen to its lowest level.

He said that the whole of the country's civil and public services had been thrown out of gear as a result of resignation and lukewarm attitude of several top men who had apparently "pronounced themselves guilty of various economic crimes."

Major Poku urged them not to get unnecessarily alarmed since such resignations and attitudes only gave rise to suspicion of their eagerness to "escape punishment," or giving themselves up for their misdeeds.

He warned, however, that any civil or public servant caught in the house-cleaning exercise would not be spared.

Major Poku pointed out that the AFRC's Contract Review Committee was set up to help assess the country's state of development and not just a trap to grab all contractors and put them into jail.

The AFRC member pointed out that it was not the policy of the Council to molest innocent citizens, adding, "any member of the public who indulged in such acts would be as equally guilty as the soldier and would be ruthlessly dealt with when arrested."

RAWLINGS: MOSLEMS MUST WORK FOR COMMON GOOD

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Jul 79 p 1

[Excerpts] Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, yesterday reminded Moslems that they have an important role to play to bring sanity into the national economy.

He, therefore, warned them not to hide behind the Islamic faith to indulge in all kinds of evil practices.

The Chairman was addressing Moslems who had congregated at the Makola Square in Accra for prayers marking the first Friday in their fasting month.

He said it was a fact that Moslems were active operators of the "black markets" at Cow Lane, Nima and Tudu all in Accra, currency trafficking and smuggling of diamond.

It was also an open secret, he said, that Moslem butchers were supplied meat in the night by some unscrupulous employees of the Meat Marketing Board which they, in turn, sold at exorbitant prices to the public in the day.

The Chairman told them that it was not of any use to indulge in all these evil practices throughout the week only to turn round and come to pray to Allah on Fridays for forgiveness.

"Allah is getting tired of your evil deeds. You must stop cheating. You must stop hoarding. You must stop evading tax," he added.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings assured Ghanaians that with the present tempo of the revolution, Ghana would go back to its past glory within the next four years.

He, therefore, called on Ghanaians to give their unflinching support to Dr Hilla Limann, the President-elect, to enable him to lead the country to success.

The Chairman warned that the Council would deal ruthlessly with any person or group of persons who may try to subvert the government. "We are prepared to deal with evil-doers with fire," he stressed.

BRIEFS

JUDGES, DIPLOMATS' ASSETS--Members of the superior courts have been supplied with questionnaires by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) requesting them to declare their assets, well informed sources have said. Confirming this in Accra yesterday, a spokesman for the Judicial Service said the judges had already complied with the request. The AFRC had also requested all top managers of the Ghana National Trading Corporation. (GNTC), bank managers, chief accountants, accountants and purchasing officers to declare their assets. Heads of Ghana's diplomatic missions and the administrative heads have been asked to declare their assets. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Jul 79 p 1]

STUDENT SUPPORT FOR AFRC--Students of the University of Cape Coast have reassured the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) of their continued moral and material support to the current revolution. Mr John Setuni Achuliwor, president of the Students Representative Council (SRC) who gave the assurance at a joint meeting of the council and the AFRC representative in Cape Coast at the weekend, pledged that the students would continue to educate the public on the aims and objectives of the revolution during the long vacation. Mr Achuliwor asked the AFRC not to be disturbed by the activities of a few antirevolutionary elements who had infiltrated their ranks, adding that the students were aware that every revolution had to face some obstacles. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Jul 79 p 8]

COCOA SHIPPED DESPITE FUEL SHORTAGE--The Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] says it has already shipped 180,000 tons of cocoa out of the total of 250,000 tons purchased during the main crop season which ended on the 17th of last May. Commenting on a report by (Gill) and (Dufort), the chief executive of the CMB, Mr Kwame Pianin, told a GBC correspondent this morning that the board has roughly 20,000 tons of cocoa locked up up-country. (Gill) and (Dufort), in his latest cocoa market report, said as much as 65,000 tons of cocoa purchased by the CMB remained up-country. Mr Pianin said this is very inaccurate. He said evacuation of the 20,000 tons of cocoa is going on steadily and despite problems with petrol, the CMB would surely meet all its contractual agreements ahead of schedule. He said the CMB has not asked for any extension of time on its contracts and it does not intend to do so. Mr Pianin said under such contractual arrangements a fine to 500 pounds sterling has to be paid on every ton of cocoa when shipments are delayed. He said no such fine has been levied on the CMB. The chief executive said the quality of Ghana's cocoa still enjoys a very high premium. In view of this and the dependability of shipment, Mr Pianin said the CMB has had no problem with its buyers during the season. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

GUINEA

BRIEFS

ARCHBISHOP RELEASED--Monsignor Raymond-Marie Tchidimbo, archbishop of Conakry, who has been jailed in Guinea for 8 years, was released on Tuesday, 7 August. He arrived in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, the same day, accompanied by Liberian Minister of Foreign Affairs Cecil-Bennis and by Liberian ambassador to Guinea, Ben Dzuda Toure. The prelate was immediately received by President Tolbert. After thanking the Liberian chief of state, who had repeatedly interceded in his favor, the prelate stated that "the past belongs to the past," that he intended to "thank" President Sekou Toure and to assure him that their relations would henceforth be "free of all suspicion." This was included in information provided by a Liberian source. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Aug 79 p 5]

CSO: 4400

DEFENSE MINISTER DISPROVES RUMORS OF HIS DEATH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

DEFENCE Minister Mr. James Gichuru yesterday discounted rumours that he was dead and termed them as "rubbish".

"I am very much alive and still the old Gichuru who is still strong and healthy," said the Minister, who is also Chairman of Kanu in the Kiambu District.

The Minister, who spoke to members of the Press while having a meal at a Nairobi restaurant (see picture), said:

"I am very much aware that those spreading these malicious rumours are some of the prospective candidates for Limuru (his constituency) and their names are known. These disgruntled candidates should stop forthwith from character assassination of other people," said Mr. Gichuru.

There are eight other candidates vying for the Limuru

seat.

The Minister stated that it had come to his attention that certain selfish, power-seekers had been spreading rumours in Limuru and in the country that he was dead. He stated that hundreds of people had been telephoning his house and others had gone to his house "to check on the truth of the rumour which began to spread last Thursday after I addressed a Kanu rally at Ngarariga in my constituency.

"I want to state quite categorically that I am very much alive and I invite whoever has been spreading and manufacturing these falsehoods to come and share a platform with me on Sunday (today) at Rirani, Limuru, where I am going to address a Kanu rally."

The Minister appealed to the police to investigate the matter.

Mr. Gichuru also said he was seeking legal advice on the issue.

CSO: 4420

COMMONWEALTH FORCE MUST RESTORE NORMALCY IN UGANDA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHILE there obviously is a great deal of scope for debate on what political system, or mode of government, is ideal for Uganda following the departure from the scene of the dictator Idi Amin, there can be no dispute at all on one score — that the country is in a crisis situation, and needs help to enable it to overcome present obstacles and to make a meaningful start on the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Government of President Godfrey Binaisa, which should be able to devote the bulk of its attention to these two Rs, is hamstrung because its first priority has become the law and order situation; although accounts of what has been happening in and around Kampala, the capital, these past few weeks vary, it is again not in dispute that there is a breakdown in law and order and that individuals and gangs carrying a wide variety of arms are robbing, attacking and killing people.

This is not a situation conducive to the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Indeed, governments which have been interested in assisting Uganda in this unenviable task are said to be having second thoughts; personnel who would long before this have been sent into the country to help the Government have not done so because their personal security and safety of life and limb is the main consideration of themselves and their sponsors.

Nor is this the whole problem. Apart from this internal security aspect, there is another element — what President Binaisa terms the threat of a possible invasion from the Sudan. His reference is obviously not aimed at the Sudanese themselves — indeed, the Sudanese Embassy in

Nairobi this week issued a statement to this effect — but at the distinct possibility that thousands of men who once comprised Amin's blood-thirsty rag-tag army may be rallying round their former leader with a view to launching an attack on Uganda in an attempt to restore him to power, thus ending their own life as refugees with little or no hope for the future.

President Binaisa said this week that when he was in Lusaka attending the Commonwealth Conference he approached a number of "club" colleagues seeking assistance from them in providing military forces. President Moi of Kenya is also on record as favouring such a move. He would like to see a multi-racial Commonwealth force go into Uganda — to "help restore law and order ... give people confidence, both in Uganda and outside ... (and) enable Tanzania to withdraw her troops and allay suspicions about her intentions".

This is a sensible course of action. When Idi Amin was in power, butchering hundreds of thousands of his own people in a manner rarely before seen in history, many nations, including members of the Commonwealth, deplored his actions — but did nothing more than that. Now that he has been deposed, we believe it is the moral duty of countries in the Commonwealth, of which Uganda is a member, to assist it to restore normalcy. The introduction of an outside force, from various parts of the Commonwealth, may well be the best thing in the circumstances. Its members will be able to go about their duties in a detached, unbiased, one-partisan way; help the Government speedily to restore law and order; and give all concerned an opportunity to get down to the more pressing work at hand.

Bringing in a Commonwealth force will also enable the withdrawal of the Tanzanian armed forces; President Nyerere says he does not want to keep them in Uganda longer than necessary, but they cannot withdraw till someone else takes their place. And that someone else must not be Idi Amin and his horde of bandits. Uganda and the civilised world are well rid of them. But to keep him away for keeps Uganda must have adequate resources — and that is where the rest of the Commonwealth must do the right thing by President Binaisa.

NO CAUSE FOR CONTINUED CLOSURE OF TANZANIA-KENYA BORDER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Excerpt]

President Moi returns to Nairobi saddened by the fact that, while the Commonwealth leaders notched up a major success on Rhodesia, little or no headway was made on East African affairs, in particular on moves to reduce tension in the region. Mr. Moi has expressed his country's readiness to discuss a revival of East African co-operation, but he cannot do much alone. President Nyerere said yesterday that "if this agreement (on Rhodesia) fails we will fight and we will fight to the end. . . ." How wonderful for the people of East Africa if he uses that same kind of determination to end the stalemate in East Africa where one of the three sister States in the erstwhile East African Community is in dire and urgent need of assistance; in which a second is confronted by seeming disinterest; and the third continues to keep the border with its next-door neighbour closed while calling at the same time for talks on East African unity.

President Nyerere must match his words with deeds. There is no cause for the continued closure of the Tanzania-Kenya border. If he wants greater East African unity there is nothing to stop the process from getting under way — except his own government's stance vis-a-vis Kenya and its so very obvious determination to keep the border closed. This is an action which is harming both nations, his more than ours.

CSO: 4420

MOI RAPS PERSONNEL PRACTICES IN GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR

Details of President's Speech

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Moi said yesterday that personnel officers who employ people on the basis of brotherisation and nepotism will be axed.

The President, who was addressing thousands of people who welcomed him on arrival from Lusaka yesterday afternoon, made it clear that personnel officers in the Government and the private sector would have to watch out.

He emphasised that employment had to be based on merit alone. Production should be the yardstick, he said.

President Moi said there was no reason to continue employing anyone proved to be a drunkard, for example.

The President touched on many topics in his speech, including a warning to MPs not to hold illegal meetings; a warning that the school milk scheme was being sabotaged; an announcement that 1980 would be the Year of the Disabled; an announcement of Sh 140 million from Holland and of Sh 300 million from Britain in aid; the President's impending visit to Saudi Arabia and the United States; an announcement that Kenya would give technical aid to Granada; and an explanation of Kenya's stand on Rhodesia.

On the **Civil Service**: The President stressed the seriousness of the matter and told his Permanent Secretary to take "notice of intention" to formalise a check-up on the existing regulations guiding the service. "The regulations that govern the Civil Service must be clear," he said.

On **employment**: He stressed that there were many highly educated young people capable of taking over jobs from "deadwood". "If you are not productive, you are out." He said this would apply to the Civil Service as well as the private sector.

"We have students at the University and others who have already graduated ... let them take over these jobs," he said, adding: "Those personnel officers, both in Government and private sector, found employing their brothers and sisters are out."

'Government Must Follow Up President's Words'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

"IF YOU are not productive, you are out." This is usually the case, in employment terms, the world over — but some people in the public service, lost in the vast multitude typical in a gigantic State apparatus, usually get away with a lot more. They are idle, they are incompetent, they blatantly cheat the Government which pays them with the taxpayer's money. They get away, quite literally, with murder.

An "I am not my brother's keeper" attitude prevails in many Civil Service establishments, and ours is no exception. "Keeping one's coat on one's chair" has come to be accepted as a means of letting all concerned know that one is around; he — or she — may not even be in the building. They may be miles from the office tending to their private businesses, shops and what have you.

They are, many of them, unable to perform for their employer, the Government, because their minds are full of private matters — how to obtain a loan or overdraft in order to purchase yet another business, and how to staff it; how to buy another house, to whom to rent it, and for how much; how to arrange one's finances so that the instalments can be met on the due dates.

Of course, many of these situations apply to the more senior civil servants, and theirs is the bigger crime when they disregard the work for which they are paid in order to attend to their own interests outside the office. Some are "telephone farmers", others spend much time figuring out how to pull strings so that they can "beat the computer" and get one more house in a Government or civic rental or tenant-purchase scheme.

The bulk of those in the Civil Service, let it be said, are honest, loyal, dedicated, hard-working people, earning every shilling and cent of their salaries. But there are those who do not deserve to continue to hold on to their jobs, who are prospering at the expense of others, who are breaking the rules and getting away with it, who are misusing their office for their own ends, and who, perhaps because they obtained their jobs by grace and favour, constitute the category of "deadwood" referred to so often in the past and given a warning yet again on Wednesday by President Moi when he spoke on his return from Zambia.

The President gave notice of his intention to review Civil Service regulations so that they are unambiguous, and he said those who indulge in prevarication and "brotherisation" and who bend the rules to suit their own convenience are endangering their positions. His warning has been given backing by the Civil Service Union, which has urged, however, that the means employed to eradicate inefficiency, corruption and the like must be "fair" in practice.

We have no doubt that they will be, but we know it will be the general feeling of the public that the Government must follow up the President's words with action. If not, there are many who will comfort themselves by saying this is yet another example of "Cry Wolf" and that they are safe to carry on as before.

This may also be an opportune time for a full-scale review of the Ndegwa Commission Report on the Civil Service, one of whose main recommendations — that civil servants could engage in private business where there was no conflict of interests with their work for the Government — has been twisted, misused and maligned to the extent that it has become a mockery.

Civil Service Union Backs President

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] THE Civil Service Union fully supports the President's directive that only productive personnel be retained in the service.

But the union said fair and accurate methods should be used to identify the real "deadwood" in the Civil Service before any action is taken to remove such people.

Union secretary-general A. M. Nyakundi said yesterday: "Our organisation supports the President fully in his endeavour to stamp out corruption, inefficiency and disunity among the Kenyan population."

He said the country's Civil Service had been identified as the best in Africa, "and we cannot allow anyone to tarnish that reputation by being unproductive or unpatriotic."

Stressing the need for all civil servants to follow in President Moi's Nyayo strictly, Mr

Nyakundi said: "We must appreciate that our role is to implement Government policies and not to oppose the Government."

President Moi declared on arrival from the Lusaka Commonwealth Summit on Wednesday that personnel officers who recruited people on grounds other than merit would be sacked.

Addressing a general meeting of civil servants of Embu on Wednesday, Mr. Nyakundi reiterated his union's determination to help the Government implement policies and generate higher productivity.

"The most urgent work all civil servants are concerned with under the Nyayo era should be to enhance unity, co-operation and development", he said.

He added that members of his union had no time to spend on political issues, and assured

civil servants that working relations with the Government were "very cordial".

The meeting, attended by other union officials and Administration officials in Embu, passed a vote of confidence in the President and Kariuki.

Mr. Nyakundi announced that a housing project would be started at Embu town next year on a seven-acre plot already secured by the union.

On the proposed salary review for civil servants, Mr. Nyakundi said a committee had already been selected from the union's side to study comparative scales within the private and public sectors.

"It is obvious that civil servants are very poorly paid and urgent measures should be taken to adjust this anomaly," he said.

MINISTER GIVES DATA ON 1979 CENSUS PREPARATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 79 pp 1,20

[Text]

PREPARATIONS for the 1979 population census are almost complete and the exercise will cost an estimated Sh. 45 million.

Of the total cost, Sh. 5 million will be for equipment. The money is from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which is also helping train Kenyans and providing expert consultants.

The census is scheduled to take place on the night of August 24 and 25.

Economic Planning and Community Affairs Minister Robert Ouko said yesterday a temporary field staff of about 40,000 people will have been recruited to act as enumerators and supervisors.

The British government is providing help under the Technical Co-operation arrangements.

"It is expected that each enumerator will have an average of about 100 households to visit, the Minister said.

Provisional totals are expected by December 31.

"No census is ever 100 per cent accurate. Some people are always missed and a few are counted twice. A post-enumeration survey will be mounted, probably towards the end of the year, to assess the completeness of

coverage," Dr. Ouko said.

The enumerators will count people on the basis of their locations at midnight. Special arrangements will be made to count people in hotels and institutions such as hospitals and prisons, and those in transit.

The Minister assured the people that all information would be treated as confidential. "All staff engaged in the census are required to subscribe to a declaration on the point," he said.

The last population census in Kenya was conducted in 1969 and was the third full enumeration of the population. The others were conducted in 1948 and 1942.

Dr. Ouko said the 1969 census had reported the population as being just under 11 million, with a growth rate of 2.3 per cent per annum.

"This rate of growth was one of the highest in the world and implied a doubling of the population in 21 years," he said.

"Such rapid growth makes it difficult to provide and maintain essential services unless it is matched by comparable growth in the country's economy. It is a formidable challenge in planning for development and allocation of resources."

CSO: 4420

UNION SET UP TO HELP SOLVE WORKERS' HOUSING PROBLEMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

A NATIONAL co-operative union was launched in Nairobi yesterday to help solve the housing problems facing workers.

The launching ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Kenya).

The chairman-general of Cotu, Mr. Fred Omido, will act as chairman of the National Co-operative Housing Union until the first general elections are held.

The union is set to be registered by the Ministry of Co-operative Development.

Speaking at the launching ceremony, Mr. Omido said the union was formed as a result of consultations between trade union leaders, employers and the Government.

He said the Government had promised to grant it Sh.78 million to enable it to start off.

He thanked the Government for its assistance and encouragement towards the union's formation.

Among those who attended the launching ceremony were the general manager of the Kenya Union of Savings and Credit Co-operative, Mr. John Otido, Government officials and Miss Kaduo Kogo, a representative of the National Christian Council of Kenya.

Members of the union will include primary housing co-operative societies, co-operative unions (including the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives and the Co-operative Bank of Kenya), the Government of Kenya, Cotu, the Kenya National Union of Teachers, the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, the Federation of Kenya Employers, the Housing Research and Development Unit of the University of Nairobi, the National Christian Council of Kenya and other organisations approved by the co-operative union.

An affiliation fee of 2,500/- must be paid before any organisation is allowed to join the union.

CSO: 1420

MP'S URGE GOVERNMENT TO CURB RISING PRICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki, James Kimondo and James Kuria]

[Text] MPs deplored the frequent increases in essential food prices and urged the Government to devise a system that would curb the rises.

And they were angry also at the manner in which the Government raises the price of items not included in the main budget through "mini budget". They called for a halt to the practice.

Supporting a freelance motion by Marsabit South MP **Haji Adichareh**, the MPs warned that wananchi in the low income bracket were experiencing hardship owing to the price increases of necessary foodstuffs such as bread, sugar, maize flour and tea.

Makuyu MP, **Pharis Wachira** claimed that the habit of increasing prices of goods in Kenya had become "a disease" which must be cured once and for all.

The Member accused manufacturers of raising prices anyhow and said, if MPs allowed this to continue, "we shall be failing in our duties of protecting wananchi."

Calling for a system to control prices, Mr. Wachira charged that price controller officials had formed a habit of dictating what items should be increased. He said such officers had interests.

Mr. Wachira observed that there was only one legal system of increasing prices through the

budget, and expressed surprise that, during this year's budget, items not included in the budget speech for increase were raised by as much as five times in a matter of three days.

The Member explained that workers earning 300/- a month were the most hit by the increases and appealed to the Government to subsidise such people.

Moving the motion, Mr. Adichareh said poor wananchi were in trouble because the increases were affecting their lives.

"A common man cannot afford the necessities," he said.

Mr. Adichareh advised that price increases should occur once after every two years during a budget and not at any other time.

Wondering who was responsible for the rises, the Member condemned the practice of mini-budgets and said they should be done away with.

The mover pointed out that prize increases had forced wananchi to live in worry and poverty, instead of reaping the fruits of Independence.

Supporting, Lari MP **Kurio Kinyanjui** said that the Government should keep a close eye on manufacturers, whom he blamed for increase in prices. Manufacturers are the ones who dictate the prices of their commodities, he claimed.

The Member noted that after farmers sold their crops to manufacturers, the manufacturers hiked up the

price to the processed goods without considering the fate of consumers.

Another problem, the MP said, was that of distribution — which had cropped up after the Kenya National Trading Corporation became unable to distribute all goods.

Distributors, Mr. Kinyanjui said, were the cause of shortages of necessary foodstuffs. He demanded that goods be sent direct to the various districts without going through the hands of distributors.

And Mr. Kinyanjui hit out at the policy of protection enjoyed by certain industries.

J. D. Keli (Kilungu) called for a salary review of the low income bracket and also for a halt to the increase of house rents. Landlords, he said, increased rents unscrupulously.

He said that an increase in salaries was not taken into account when it came to price increases, and he observed that workers in urban centres were living from hand to mouth.

The MP cited the price of meat and explained that poor wananchi were living on "sukuma wiki" and therefore their health was deteriorating daily.

The economy of the country was still in the hands of foreigners and that was why wananchi were faced with daily increases, **Wanjare/South Mugarango MP, Mark Bosire** claimed.

He asked the Government to investigate how best the system of price control could function

properly. He noted, however that some reasons for increasing prices were not of Kenya's own making.

If the country had have to control prices, the Member went on, then manufacturers would have to be controlled at the same time.

He said that the motor industry in the country was worrying wananchi because of the huge fees charged by garage owners and the cost of spare parts.

Mr. Bosire said Kenya ought to increase the price of goods exported to Arab oil producing countries.

Dagoretti MP, **Francis Kahanda** demanded for a clear-cut policy on price increases and said mini-budgets had a profound effect on the incomes of low income earners.

He criticised foreigners for

milking the economy of the country and said the Government must intervene and control the profits earned by motor spare part dealers.

Opposing, Health Minister and Deputy Leader of Government Business, **Mr. James Ogo** explained that some price increases are brought-about by world economic factors beyond the control of the Government.

On how the Government would subsidise the low income bracket, Mr. Ogo said the Government had decided to increase sales tax by Sh. 5 per cent because that was where revenue came from.

"The Members are now asking the Government to use that percentage to subsidise low income earners. Are we really being sincere?" he asked.

The debate continues next Friday.

KILINDINI PORT'S CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 79 p 4

[Text]

THE Kenya Ports Authority has embarked on a £29-million capital works development programme to give a facelift to the port and make possible the berthing of ships of more than 70,000 tons.

This was stated yesterday by the KPA chairman Peter Kinyanjui, when he received Kenya's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. John Mbogua, in his office.

He said the programme, which started last year, would be completed in 1983. It would include adding three deep water berths to the current 16, and dredging the port channel to allow in larger ships.

The programme is financed by funds from port services and a loan from the Netherlands government to pay for the dredging works, Mr. Kinyanjui said.

He told the Ambassador the port was currently handling six million tons of cargo annually and had a workforce of 12,500, of whom 3,500 were employed by the Kenya Cargo Handling Services.

He explained that the port

was also handling cargo traffic for Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire and Southern Sudan. He added that Zambia used to be served by the port before Tanzania closed its border with Kenya.

Mr. John Gituma, KPA managing director, said the narrow channel at the port entrance was restricting heavier ships from coming into the harbour.

He also said technological advances made in container traffic throughout the world had forced the KPA to consider providing the required facilities to cope with it. He added, however, that the container traffic was only 8 per cent of the total cargo handled at the port annually.

CSO: 4420

NEW SYSTEM BEING INTRODUCED FOR RICE SALES

Minister's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] The National Irrigation Board has introduced smaller rice packets so that the commodity can reach more people.

Launching the packets yesterday, Water Development Minister Gikonyo Kiano said 50,000 families would now get two kilos of Basmati rice a week.

Basmati was previously distributed in 20-kg packets and only about 5,000 families were able to get a packet a week, according to Government figures.

The big packets will now be scrapped in favour of two-kilo ones, selling at 9/40.

Dr Kiano warned that hoarding would not be tolerated by the Government, and urged anyone with information on hoarders to inform the relevant authorities.

"It has been proved beyond reasonable doubt by the inspectorate division of the Price Controller that Basmati rice is hoarded by traders who sell it at exorbitant prices," he said.

"It has been noted that some wanachi are even willing to pay as much as between 120/-and 200/-per 20-kg packet. This in itself contravenes the Price Control Act," Dr Kiano said.

He warned that sale of Basmati measured in tins, bowls and cups was forbidden.

He said rice would be distributed to large institutions, such as the Armed Forces and educational and health institutions, by the Maize and Produce Board.

New System Will Be Welcomed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SOME commodities in daily use, notably rice, have been in short supply for a considerable time. Years in fact. We know how much we grow of two types — the superior *Basmati* grade and the less sophisticated *Sindako* variety. But the plain fact of life is that for years the consumer has been unable to buy *Basmati* over the counter though he may have been lucky on occasion, to purchase the lesser variety. But not always. More often than not is rice simply not available — except at a price. It is no secret that rice of both varieties, and particularly the former, is available at black-market rates. You pay your money and you get your goods.

Yesterday's announcement by Water Development Minister Gikonyo Kiano that the National Irrigation Board is to introduce a new system for rice sales will be welcomed on all sides, but especially by the consumer. Dr. Kiano would have us believe that it is a matter of simple arithmetic. In the past, he says, 5,000 packs of *Basmati* of 20 kg. each were marketed — implying that 5,000 families were able to buy a bag each per week. This, as we all know, was not the case. However, to give him credit for trying to ensure that the commodity reaches as many people as possible, he says the new system provides for *Basmati* to be marketed only in 2 kg. packs. According to him, this should mean that 50,000 families, or purchasers, will now be able to buy at least 2 kg. each per week. The rice, which is locally grown, will not be available in 20 kg. packs any more.

Dr. Kiano announced yesterday that the price of rice will continue to be controlled, and that the Maize and Produce Board, which has long been charged with the task of distributing the commodity — ineffectively, we may add — will devise machinery to cater for institutional needs. He also said, and this is very interesting, that "it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt by the inspectorate division of the Price Controller that *Basmati* rice is hoarded by traders who sell it at exorbitant prices". No secret, this. What *wananchi* wonder is why, if this knowledge was available to the authorities, there has not been a flood of prosecutions!

The Minister also hinted that it is an offence for consumers to offer to pay more than the controlled price: beggars, they say, cannot be choosers and the consumer in this country has few alternatives. With prices soaring beyond the reach of the common man, and the authorities seemingly loathe to do anything to curb

them, the consumer has little choice but to pay or do without. And rice, being one of our cheaper commodities, even at black-market prices, is a prime target for both buyer and seller. The poor consumer is out in the cold.

We, therefore, welcome the new steps to protect him. We welcome also the statement by the Price Controller, Miss Wainaina, that hoarding of this essential commodity, which is known to exist, will not be tolerated and that anyone who says supplies are being kept for "special customers" is telling a blatant lie because there are no special customers in this country. Some people are favoured because they are who they are, or because they are able to pay prices that are over the odds, no questions asked. But in these difficult times, when even wheat flour and bread are in short supply, rice has become the poor man's food and it is time local production is available to Kenyans at fair prices and that steps are seen to be taken to stamp out hoarding, black-marketing and smuggling. Marie Antoinette wondered why, if the people couldn't get bread, they didn't eat cake. Kenyans will be content with an assured supply of rice.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MOI ON TRADE UNIONS--President Moi has directed the Labour Minister to deal at once with trade unions which do not identify themselves fully with the development of the country. "We want to create a system in which everyone is part and parcel of development. I do not want leaders who pay lip service to wananchi for their own ends," he said. He was addressing a mammoth funds rally at Kisii Stadium, during which more than Sh. 3.5 million was collected in aid at Gusii College of Technology. President Moi said teachers had set a good example which should be emulated by other groups. "I commend that the teachers' union be given all possible assistance, and if other unions do not follow this example, of bringing about effective development," they should be dealt with at once," he told the Minister, Mr James Nyamweya. President Moi had opened two projects undertaken by teachers in Kisii District, before addressing the rally. He said: "If all trade unions followed this example of the teachers, then I would know that they are following in my Nyayo." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 79 pp 1,20]

ARMED FORCES BILL AMENDED--The Armed Forces Act has been amended to establish the post of Chief of General Staff and the appointment by the President of commanders of each service of the Armed Forces. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Aug 79 p 4]

FLOOD RELIEF CONTINUING--The Government will continue sending famine relief to flood victims in Tana River until the situation returns to normal, an Assistant Minister in the President's Office, Mr Justus ole Tipis said. He said the government had been using all means of transporting relief to affected families. This included the use of helicopters and canoes. Mr Tipis was answering a question by Tana River South MP, Mohamed Galgalo, who complained that the food released from Nairobi was lying at the DC's office and had already gone bad. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Aug 79 p 4]

NYERI AREA BREAD SHORTAGE--Business people are complaining that a shortage of essential commodities has hit Nyeri and neighbouring areas. Among these are bread, wheat flour, rice, and tea leaves, which they complain they have been missing for a long time. One supplier of bread at Nyeri

Town closed down his supply in May, saying the quota for Nyeri customers was no longer being supplied. He said he was now unable to pay the loan he had taken up for running his business. Another supplier, at Nyahururu, says that he tried to import bread on his own from Nakuru, following complaints from customers. Business people at Nanyuki also claim that a shortage of these essential commodities has hit the area for some time. Rice is not found in shops and the supply of tea leaves has never been enough. Business people want to appeal to the Government to find out why there is a shortage of essential commodities grown in Kenya. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Aug 79 p 5]

CANADIAN AID AGREEMENTS--Kenya and Canada yesterday signed three aid agreements relating to wheat breeding rangeland monitoring and mining. The signing ceremony took place at State House, Nairobi, between the Canadian Minister for International Development Aid, Senator Martial Asselin, and the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, following one hour of talks on bilateral issues. Mr Kibaki said: "We have now directed much of our effort in the search for minerals and oil." He hailed Canada for its positive approach and understanding on matters of international aid. Mr Kibaki said Kenya was becoming a major world exporter of maize and horticultural produce. Senator Asselin said the signing of projects' agreements would broaden cooperative development efforts. He said Canada would give Kenya a total of over 10 million Canadian dollars for rangeland monitoring, mining and wheat production. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 12 Aug 79 p 3]

LABOR SHORTAGE HITS SISAL ESTATES--An acute labour shortage has hit Jipe, Ziwani and Taveta sisal estates, the managing director of Ziwani Sisal Estate Mr Dasil Criticof, has said. He said most of the young men recruited recently by the three estates had deserted their jobs and efforts to recruit new workers had been fruitless. Mr Criticof said over 65 per cent of the 1,800 labour-force on Ziwani Estate were aged over 60. The estate also had a shortage of skilled labour, such as carpenters and masons, which fact, he said, was hindering efforts to implement a Ministry of Health directive to renovate workers' houses and provide 35 extra toilet facilities on the estates. Earlier this month, the estate was given an ultimatum by the Public Health Department to improve sanitary conditions within three months or face prosecution. The programme would cost Sh 40,000, Mr Criticof said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

MANY DO NOT APPRECIATE PRESIDENT'S 'COMPASSIONATE SPIRIT'

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 10 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The release from detention in Guinea of the Archbishop of Conakry through the steadfast intervention of President Tolbert demonstrates the wisdom of those who bestowed on the Liberian Leader in 1973 the Family of Man Award.

Time and time again President Tolbert has shown that as a Leader, his concern for the plight of his fellowman transcends territorial bounds, ideological leanings or religious attachments. He demonstrates also trust in his people which challenges them to another chance. The General Amnesty proclaimed in July exemplifies this.

A Leader with such a compassionate spirit is not easily seen today; but many in this country do not appreciate these qualities in Dr. Tolbert. The more compassionate he becomes, the more defiant some groups of citizens become mistaking perhaps this quality of the President as a sign of weakness.

Things are happening in this country today which never happened before. Why should workers resort to violence in carrying out strike action? Why overturn cars, destroy property and molest innocent citizens? Such things do not solve problems; they create more problems.

It has been said that a people deserve the type of government they have. Today, we have a democratic government with a compassionate Leader at the helm. Should we not appreciate him and rally around the programmes he puts forward for the upliftment of the people? Should we not follow the democratic process in solving our differences? Why resort to violence? Tomorrow we might face a harsh future, with a Leader who will employ harsh and undemocratic methods, what then?

Let us see greater virtue in our democratic way and not just the virtue of tolerance to do wrong; let us respond to the efforts of our government by being more patriotic, more concerned with national development, more imbued with a spirit of unity. Let us stop bickering; let us be less consumed by materialism.

Like our Leader, let our concern be that of mankind, for by uplifting our brother, we better our own conditions and improve our quality of life.

LIBERIA

EFFORTS TO END LAMCO STRIKE CONTINUING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 10 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Government Ministers together with Management have been engaged in a ceaseless effort to end the strike at LAMCO operations and get the workers back to work.

Throughout the last few days Justice Minister Joseph Chesson and Labour Minister Estrada Bernard have been holding series of meetings with the workers, bargaining and reasoning into them to get off the streets and return to the conference table in order to negotiate any grievances they may have.

The strike will have an adverse affect on the nation's economy. It was only a few weeks ago that there was news of a pick up on the international market of iron ore sale which spurred increased activities in the mining area.

The workers are contending that LAMCO has disregarded its obligation with respect to the 1978 minimum wage payment as directed by President Tolbert last June; but Management contends and maintains that she had conformed to the President's ruling.

Meanwhile, reports from Buchanan say the situation is calm, if not normal.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIAN-OWNED AIRLINE TO START OPERATING SOON

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 10 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] A multi-million dollar Liberian-owned air transportation service will go into effect shortly as soon as final arrangements concerning flight routes are made. An approval has already been granted the corporation by the President of Liberia upon the recommendation of a Special 7-man committee.

According to Mr. J. Alaric Davis, a spokesman of the newly established corporation, Trans-Africa International Airline will be the first Liberian Airline to operate international scheduled flights on a commercial basis.

The corporation will start a low fare type service to several countries including low freight rates which, he said, will benefit Liberian business enterprises which might want to import or export goods.

He indicated that Trans-Africa International Airline will not be a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) which fixes rates of all member carriers. This will in effect give the airline an opportunity to set rates which will be acceptable to the flying public.

Asked as to whether he saw the establishment of the corporation as a direct threat to Air Liberia, Mr. Davis noted that Air Liberia is a domestic airline and if they went international, it would only be on a regional basis. (West Africa).

He said that Trans-Africa International will operate non-stop inter-continental flights which would in no way affect the natural growth of Air Liberia.

The corporation will open new avenues of employment for the Liberian people as it will start off by employing 133 Liberians and more as the need arises, says Mr. Davis. He also noted that there will be shares available to the Liberian public as soon as possible.

Concluding, Mr. Davis said that "our biggest competitors will be ourselves because we are not receiving government subsidy; we will have to operate the airline in an efficient manner to make profits for our share holders."

LIBERIA

RICE SHORTAGE DENIED BY MINISTER

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 10 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] Rice is once more in the news. Although LPMC reported recently that they had a large consignment of rice in their warehouse and that they were supplying above the normal daily quantity to the local suppliers, consumers were, nevertheless, complaining of a shortage on the market.

This week, Deputy Commerce Minister David Farhat assured the public that there is no shortage and there would be no shortage. He regretted that retailers who buy rice from the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation sell huge quantities to individuals without limit; this situation made it difficult for persons waiting in long queues at the rice depot.

There is also suspicion that some of the rice sold locally is being smuggled out of the country into neighbouring areas where the price is much higher. LPMC reports that in recent weeks they have been selling about 8,000 bags per day as compared with the normal rate of four to five thousand a day.

Minister Farhat disclosed that about 692,000 bags were on order from now to December and that the Rice Commission has guaranteed a 60,000 bag "buffer stock" in case of late arrivals of pending orders.

Commenting on the price of 100 pound bag of rice in areas outside of Monrovia, Mr. Farhat said rice was sold at \$20 per 100-pound bag, but the Commission was working on an additional transportation fare for rice sold at depots around the country.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

CONFLICT OF INTEREST COMMITTEE--A seven-man committee has been appointed to prepare a code of conduct on conflict of interest in the Liberian Government. The committee was set up by President Tolbert following the recommendation of the Commission on National Reconstruction last May. In their report, the commission recommended that a code of conduct for public officials be drawn up to guide the conduct of public officials. The committee is chaired by Mr. J. Rudolph Grimes, and include Minister C. Cecil Dennis, Bishop Roland J. Payne and Associate Justice Angie Brooks-Randolph. Others are: Bishop Michael K. Francis, Dr. Dorris Banks-Henries and Dr. Edward B. Kesselley. During a Cabinet Meeting Tuesday afternoon, President Tolbert told the committee to work in the greater interest of the Liberian Government and people. [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 10 Aug 79 p 6]

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO REPORTS JOINT MOZAMBIQUE-JAMAICA COMMUNIQUE

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 17.5 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mozambique-Jamaica joint communique:

His Excellency Michael Manley, the Jamaican prime minister, paid an official visit to Mozambique from 8-10 August 1979 at the invitation of His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The important talks between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Michael Manley were frank and cordial. Both leaders said they wanted to consolidate friendship and cooperation and were appreciative of the possibilities of future development of relations between the peoples and governments of Jamaica and Mozambique.

On the international situation both parties emphasized the importance of the nonaligned movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence and the social progress of peoples. In this regard they specifically underlined the importance of the September nonaligned summit in Havana.

With regard to the present situation in Africa, the two leaders gave special attention to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism in southern Africa. Both leaders considered the Muzorewa government--the representative of Britain's southern Rhodesia colony's racist minority--to be illegal.

They affirmed their complete solidarity with the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people led by the Patriotic Front, which is the chief instrument for the establishment of a free and democratic Zimbabwe.

President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Michael Manley hailed the recent OAU resolution acknowledging the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe and said they will do their best to insure the implementation of the Maputo resolution of the nonaligned movement's coordinating committee which calls for the Patriotic Front to be accepted as a member of the movement.

The two leaders restated their support for the SWAPO-led struggle of the Namibian people and demanded that Namibia's territorial integrity, which includes Walvis Bay, be preserved.

They reaffirmed their condemnation of South Africa's apartheid regime and its Bantustan policy.

Both sides reiterated their solidarity with the just struggle of the POLISARIO-led people of the Western Sahara and hailed the recent peace agreement signed in Algiers between Mauritania and the POLISARIO.

Reviewing the present chaotic situation in world economic relations, the two leaders said they were deeply disappointed with the insignificant advances registered during the recent international negotiations aimed at setting up a new international economic order. They condemned imperialist diversionary maneuvers aimed at creating discord among the developing countries [words indistinct] the main issues discussed during the fifth UNCTAD meeting.

The two leaders strongly reaffirmed that imperialism is still the main enemy of the progress of peoples and subsequently reiterated that the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order is an integral part of the popular struggle for the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and all other forms of domination and exploitation.

With regard to the new international economic order, both parties considered [words indistinct] proceed for a global restructuring of current international economic relations and that it is the responsibility of the developing countries to draft proper strategies conducive to their collective autonomy. They reaffirmed that the new international development strategy for the third international development decade should contribute to the progress of the developing countries and constitute an important instrument for the achievement of goals fixed by these countries in the establishment of a new international economic order.

President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Michael Manley agreed to maintain and strengthen regular consultations between the two countries aimed at consolidating and developing their political, economic and cultural relations.

The Jamaican prime minister invited the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, to pay an official visit to Jamaica. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

[Dated] Maputo, 10 Aug 1979.

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NEW ANTI-MACHEL MAGAZINE--The first issue of the Mozambican National Resistance magazine, A LUTA CONTINUA, has appeared in various parts of Manica Province. The magazine contains a statement addressed to the entire Mozambican people, followed by an explanation of the causes of the anti-Machelist armed struggle. It carries various pictures, including one of Commander (Andre Matade Massangaisse) addressing his forces. The magazine, A LUTA CONTINUA, is published in various Mozambican vernaculars. [Text] [Voice of Free Africa [Clandestine] in Portuguese to Mozambique 1630 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

KOUNTCHE REGIME'S DIPLOMACY SAID TO BE PRUDENT, INDEPENDENT

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 30 Jul 79 pp 33-34

[Article by Hassane Diallo Abdoulaye: "Short Steps and Velvet Gloves"]

[Text] A particularly noticeable absence in Monrovia was that of Lt Col Seyni Kountche. In the absence of the chief of state, Niger, a country treated considerately, if not courted by all for its immense sub-soil uranium reserves, was represented at the 16th summit of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) by its minister of foreign affairs, Maj Moumouni Djermaïkoye Adamou. No reason was officially given to explain this defection. It was assumed that the Niger president was not anxious to leave Niamey after having made frequent official journeys abroad, visiting successively Algiers, Tripoli, Dakar, Cotonou and Paris during the past few weeks.

Actually, this explanation seems a little laconic. Three days devoted to discussing with his peers the affairs of the continent were worthy of a new effort. But this abstention illustrates the diplomatic posture of this man who, since the coup of 15 April 1974, presides over the destiny of the Niger nation. In international relations he has resolutely adopted a prudently active policy which enjoins the Niamey leaders to maintain an intuitively delicate attitude: above everything else to establish and foster friendly relations and trust with foreign countries, institute cooperation without exasperation and crisis with other capitals, never furnish anyone with any pretext which would impede agreements and prejudice accords, especially with the nations of the continent.

As a matter of fact, in Monrovia embarrassing documents have, as never before, encumbered the chiefs of state conference and governmental tables. As regards the Western Sahara matter, everyone had to take a stand, as even only a half-measure of silence could be interpreted as a definite position. Directly implicated in this conflict, three governments, Moroccan, Mauritanian and Saharan, would have had to draw an inference from the attitude adopted by Niamey, and would have, sooner or later, adjusted their relations accordingly. Not to mention Algiers since they clearly declare their support of the POLISARIO Front who has the onus of conducting the war of liberation. On the one hand, it would have also been necessary to choose between the Tanzanians, who are accused of armed intervention

in the internal affairs of their neighbor, Uganda, and on the other, the Libyans and Sudanese, who have set themselves up as procurators confronting Dar es Salaam. What can be done, inasmuch as Algiers supports the Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere, who countered the first attack launched on his country's territory by Marshal Amin Dada's armies, and where the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is a neighbor who must be treated with consideration since he knows at the proper time when to offer the financial assistance necessary for the economic development of his deprived neighbors? How can one take a position in the interminable internal war in Chad when Lagos and Tripoli dispute the right of representation by the present regime, and when Paris, financial backer and partner in cooperation with Niamey, at least apparently, supports the governmental team of Ndjamena, the duumvirate formed by Goukouni Ouaddeimi and Hissein Habre? And if some would be happy to condemn Emperor Bokassa I's exactions, if Niger would attempt it others would be displeased as they regard the "massacre of the innocents" in Bangui, however, condemnable, as a domestic concern of the Central African Empire.

Indubitably, Niamey, as a member of the OAU, would have been actually obliged to furnish an answer to all the questions, and take a stand on the conflicts. However, by dispatching his minister of foreign affairs to Monrovia, President Kountche played the role of a tactician. While his chief of diplomacy can give his opinion, his voice does not carry the same authority as that of the chief of state himself. In any case the latter reserves the liberty to dampen the flame.

Unquestionably President Kountche takes a thousand precautions in order to more or less avoid compromising the image of respectability which, through his efforts, he gave to his country on the day following its accession to independence which was proclaimed on 3 August 1960. Up to then, under Hamani Diori's direction Nigerois had followed the principle of systematic alinement in foreign policy according to Western diplomacy, neglecting their national interests. In the Niger capital only a very small number of countries maintained diplomatic representation. The only ambassadors accredited to Niamey were ambassadors from governments which had good relations with Paris and Washington. Thus, in spite of the predominant moslem population, of which 83 percent had embraced the Prophet's religion, Niger maintained privileged ties with Israel, to the detriment of good neighbor relations with its close Arab neighbors, Algeria and Libya. A country in the process of development, it refused to recognize the People's Republic of China whose regime was not in the good graces of the White House. It was a vicious circle.

As soon as they reached power, a little more than 5 years ago, the FAN (Niger Armed Forces) undertook the task of breaking it up. This was a very delicate maneuver inasmuch as the old colonial powers were distrustfully observing the first diplomatic acts of the newcomers. At that time France absorbed 54.46 percent of Niger exports and guaranteed 37.6 percent of its imports. In the total volume of the financial assistance received by Niger, 23.2 percent was furnished directly by Paris on the basis of bilateral agreements while the United States contributed 14.7 percent and 29.5 percent originated from the EEC.

Which road to take? Organized after the overthrow of Hamani Diori, the SMC (Supreme Military Council) adopted a double principle in its foreign policy and has continuously adhered to it.

To start with they decided in favor of nonalignment "We do not claim to belong to any bloc, declared President Kountche, on the day after his accession to power, but we respect all of them in the same manner." Therefore Niamey chose the path of reasoned alinement, first of all preserving the national interests. No international competition will ever be refused in so far as the partners will respect Niger independence and sovereignty. All foreign as well as internal policies were conditionally conceived upon absolute priority: economic development which constitutes the basis of stability.

Results are evident already. In 1979 the state budget reached 49 billion francs CFA. It is four times higher than in the 1974 fiscal year which at that time could not contemplate more than 15 billion francs for expenditures. During this 5 year period productive investments reached an amount of 174.65 billions; expenditures for the operation of the rural economy rose from 341 millions to 3.29 billion francs CFA; food production increased by 174 percent; the commercial balance which showed a deficit of 10.23 billions, this year registered a surplus of 2.9 billions.

However, the Niger leaders have not become intoxicated with success. They plan to keep a clear eye on the situation in their country, one of the poorest in the world. For a long time yet, declared President Kountche when on 14 April past he presented a plan aspiring to "a society of organized development," Niger will remain dependent on foreign countries. During the past 5 years, foreign aid amounted to more than 145 billion francs CFA and the Common Market contribution was still up to 24.61 percent.

The People's Republic of China, North Korea, France, Japan among others are increasing their cooperation agreements with Niamey. None lose sight of the fact that Niger is a potentially rich country and that it can pay for the aid it receives by furnishing its partners with tons of uranium. Its reserves, reasonably assured, are estimated at 74,000 tons and its potential reserves at 86,000 tons. When President Kountche came into office only 1,116.9 tons were produced. It will be more than tripled this year as it must reach 3,850 tons. Americans, Canadians, Frenchmen, Italians and Japanese are prospecting in the Niger sub-soil and are furnishing the technical assistance necessary for the exploitation of this ore.

As prudent as this regime is in its approach to the establishment of its foreign policy, it has not, however, adopted the attitude of an ostrich towards the turmoil in Africa. Niamey obviously sides with the African people in their struggle for liberation, it contributed to the settlement of Chadian affair, declares itself in favor of the "Palestinian cause, core of the Near Eastern problem." Peace will not come to that part of

the world, declared the Nigerien chief of state on 14 May last, upon his arrival in Tripoli for a 3 days' official visit "unless Israel agrees to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and for the Palestinian people to recover their legitimate rights, especially the right to establish a state on the ground of their native land."

We are far from the narrow views of the Hamani Diori era. Everything rest on the manner of proceeding. This is a policy of short steps and discretion. It seems to be paying off for the time being and illustrates, at least, the wish for independence of the Kountche regime.

7993

CSO: 4400

NEW ZANU MP'S PROFILED

Sithole, Khumalo, Kambasha

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 79 p 4

[Text]

ZANU president and former member of the Executive Council of the Transitional Government the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole is now a Member of Parliament for Manicaland. He holds no cabinet post.

The first in a family of nine, he was born in 1930 at Nyamandlovu. He attended primary school at Dadaya Mission near Shabani. In 1941 he qualified as a teacher at WadCilove Institute near Marandellas and through private studies he completed his secondary education while teaching at Dadaya.

In 1947 Mr Sithole taught at Tugwani Institute near Plumtree. It was there that he gained a BA degree in history through correspondence. In 1952 he took a teaching post at Mount Selinda Mission, Chipinga. While at Mount Selinda Mr Sithole received a scholarship to study divinity at Andover Newton Theological Seminary in America.

On his return from America in 1958 he became principal of Chikore secondary school in the Eastern Districts.

A year later he became teacher and pastor at Mount Selinda Mission.

Mr Sithole became active in politics when in 1960 he was elected

treasurer of the National Democratic Party.

When the NDP was banned in 1961 he became national chairman of another nationalist party.

In 1963 Mr Sithole broke away to found his own nationalist party, ZANU. From 1964 he spent the next 10 years in detention and in this time earned a BA honours degree in sociology.

He was released in 1975 only to go into self-exile. In July 1977 Mr Sithole returned to Rhodesia to become one of the principal negotiators of the Salisbury March 3 Agreement.

Early in his political career, Mr Sithole attended the Constitutional Conference on Southern Rhodesia in London in 1961. He also led the ZANU delegation at the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia in 1976.

He is past president of the Rhodesia African Teachers' Association, now Zimbabwe Teachers' Association, and author of several books on Zimbabwe Rhodesian politics.

CLAIMING direct descendancy from Mzilikazi, founder of the Ndebele nation, Mr Abraham Mazwi Khumalo (37), ZANU's second vice-president, is Member of Parliament for Matabeleland South.

Born in the Kezi (Matobo) district, Mr Khumalo also claims aristocracy on his maternal side as his mother, is the daughter of a chief.

Mr Khumalo, who did not go to school until he was nine, obtained the Rhodesia Junior Certificate through a correspondence course. After that he worked as a clerk, branch

manager and company representative with various firms in Bulawayo.

Married with four children, he became second vice-president of ZANU earlier this year.

TRANSPORT operator and hotel owner, Mr William Kambasha (52), from Que Que, is now a ZANU Member of Parliament for Midlands.

He was born in the Msana T.T.L. Bindura, and was educated to Standard Six.

In 1947 Mr Kambasha started a transport business with one lorry and

in 1963 he formed a bus company, becoming its first director. In 1970 he founded Kambasha Properties and two years later he opened an hotel at Que Que.

Mr Kambasha has been involved in politics since 1961. He was a ZANU delegate at the Geneva Conference in 1976.

Married, with 12 children, Mr Kambasha is president of the Amateur Football League in Que Que and K.B. Rockets Football Club, which he formed in 1968.

Chitate, Chimedza

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 79 p 6

[Text] **A FORMER** secretary for education and deputy secretary for foreign affairs of the UANC, Dr Edward Chitate, is now ZANU'S secretary for health and Member of Parliament for Midlands.

He was born in 1940 and was educated at St Joseph's Primary School, Chikwakwa, and St Paul's Mission, Musami. Later he went to Kutama College, Makwiro, for his secondary education.

Dr Chitate went to India where he studied for a Bachelor of Surgery and Medicine degree at Delhi University and later at King George's Medical College and Lucknow University.

He became active in politics when he was chairman of the Lucknow branch of the Zimbabwe Students' Association. Dr Chitate was a member of ZANU before the signing of the Lusaka Unity Declaration which put all Zimbabwe nationalist parties under one umbrella in 1974.

After this unity pact he became a committee member of the UANC.

In 1977 Dr Chitate resigned from the UANC

and joined the ANC (Sithole) where he was appointed deputy national chairman. Later he was appointed secretary for health. He was a member of the negotiating team of the March 3 Agreement last year.

For three years, Dr Chitate was the Government Medical Officer for Gatooma Hospital and from 1974 he has been a private medical practitioner in Harare, Gatooma and Que Que.

He is married with five children.

THE national organising secretary for ZANU, Mr Julius Chimedza (32), Member of Parliament for Victoria, first involved himself in politics at the age of 16.

Born in the Gutu district, he was educated at Bako and Makumbe primary schools and Gutu Secondary School up to Form Two.

He obtained his General Certificate of Education through private studies.

Mr Chimedza taught for three years in schools around Gutu before he resigned to run the family farm in the then

involved in politics since 1963 as a youth member of ZANU. He joined the African National Council in 1971 at the time of the Pearce Commission.

In 1973 he was elected ANC district organising secretary for the Gutu province and the following year provincial organising secretary for Victoria province.

In 1975 Mr Chimedza was arrested on a charge of recruiting people for military training outside the country and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, four of which were conditionally suspended for three years.

On his release in 1977 he was detained until he was discharged in 1978 following the March 3 Agreement. He was appointed national organising secretary for ZANU in 1978.

Mr Chimedza is married with one child.

Devure African Purchase Area as business manager.

In 1974 he quit his post to go into full-time politics.

Mr Chimedza had been

[Text]

FORMER editor of the Drum magazine of Central and East Africa and co-Minister of Defence in the Transitional Government, Mr Noel Gabriel Mukono (49) is now a ZANU Member of Parliament for Manicaland.

He was born at St David's Mission, Bonda, in the Inyanga district and went to school there. Later he went to St Augustine's Mission, Penhalonga, and Goromonzi Secondary School.

After completing his A Levels in 1957, Mr Mukono left the country to study journalism. He was later attached to various newspapers in Zambia and while he was there became a correspondent for a number of international journals.

In 1960 he returned home and was appointed editor of Drum magazine of Central and East Africa. Two years later Mr Mukono was arrested and restricted for three months to a three mile radius of his Inyanga village.

When the restriction order was lifted, Mr Mukono was appointed chief representative of a banned organisation in London.

With the formation of ZANU in 1963 he was

appointed to the central committee and for a spell was attached to the party publicity and propaganda section in London.

Later he returned to Rhodesia and published the first ZANU publication, The Battlecry. In 1964 Mr Mukono was elected secretary for public affairs and defence.

In June of that year he was arrested and detained for his political activities but was released soon afterwards. A few days later he fled to Malawi and later Ghana. For the next 10 years Mr Mukono was a nationalist party secretary for defence and director of operations responsible for building up its military wing.

In 1973 he assumed the position of secretary for foreign affairs.

With the signing of the Lusaka Unity Declaration in 1974, Mr Mukono was elected chairman of the committee for military affairs which was responsible for the military forces of four nationalist parties.

When ZANU pulled out of the ANC in 1976, Mr Mukono was appointed secretary for foreign affairs and in 1978 he was appointed secretary for military affairs, a position he still holds.

In December last year, Mr Mukono was appointed co-Minister of Defence and Combined Operations in the Transitional Government.

FORMER Centre Party MP and trade unionist Mr Edward Watungwa is now a ZANU Member of Parliament for Victoria.

He was born in 1932 at Chibi, near Fort Victoria, and did his primary education at Brute Primary School and Chibi Mission.

Mr Watungwa went to Dadaya Mission for his secondary schooling. After completing his studies, he taught for two years.

From 1950 to 1966 Mr Watungwa was the general secretary of the Commercial and General Workers' Union and during this period travelled widely in Europe and Africa. He was also general secretary of the African Trade Union Congress.

TRAVEL

As a trade unionist he attended various symposiums in industrial and public relations in Israel, London and Stockholm.

Mr Watungwa was detained at Khami Prison in 1959 for his political activities and in 1964 when ZANU was banned he was detained again.

In 1970 he was elected to Parliament on a Centre Party ticket and became its parliamentary spokesman on labour, local government and social welfare.

Mr Watungwa is married with six children.

COMMENTARIES ON THATCHER'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

Judgment Reserved

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Aug 79 p 14

[Editorial: "Here We Go Once More"]

[Text]

INVITATIONS (Leave your AKs at the door) will soon be going out to people to attend Margaret Thatcher's constitutional conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, but as yet there has been no indication of what happens if some of the guests boycott the party or refuse to accept the constitution about to be drafted.

While hoping that the new British Government would honour its promises and pledges and recognise the black majority rule government in Salisbury we were frankly not surprised at the turn of events at the Commonwealth conference.

Thirty-nine nations, whatever their motives—and many of them are highly suspect—have put their support behind the new initiative and the game, charade perhaps, will have to be played out over the next few months in the quest for international recognition and the lifting of sanctions.

Hopes that these things would come almost automatically with the advent of majority rule—acknowledged as a "tremendous advance" but not good enough—have been dashed, but provided Zimbabwe Rhodesia continues to act responsibly and correctly they cannot be withheld indefinitely.

Wise decision

The Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government has so far refrained from any commitment or much comment on the British initiative—wisely so

until more details of precisely what is envisaged are available.

Mrs Thatcher and her Government recognise the progress which has been made in Rhodesia but see defects in the Constitution. It is not, admittedly, the type of constitution presented to former British territories granted their independence, but when one examines what happened to those we can be thankful for that!

What really is alarming is that the British leader does not seem to care overmuch what happens to a constitution after "total independence".

Unless new proposals are patently outrageous and unacceptable the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government will have no alternative but to take part in the London conference—perhaps watching the external leaders and their backers hang themselves in the process.

What is essential is that this country must be represented by a Government of National Unity delegation and not by individual parties which might hope to score political points for themselves at the conference table. There will be enough problems and enough enemies without internal disunity.

Mrs Thatcher has been accused of selling out Zimbabwe Rhodesia and its majority-rule Government to appease the Commonwealth. We reserve judgment until the new proposals are tabled—but even faith is wearing a bit thin.

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Aug 79 p 14

[By Henry Maasdorp in the "On Sunday" column]

[Text]

THE betrayal of reason by those who are presumed to live by its light is a more frightening thing than the brute onslaughts of its natural enemies. It would be easier, almost, to forgive any damage Mrs Thatcher might do to Zimbabwe Rhodesia in the supposed interests of her own country than it is to forgive the damage she has shown herself willing to do to rationality in the process.

Last week, saying she expected Britain's envisaged constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia to be similar to the independence constitutions granted to four other African countries, she added:

"What they have done with it since independence is not for me to comment upon."

In those words she abandoned reason and responsibility.

She has condemned the present constitution of Zimbabwe Rhodesia as "defective". But in two of the four countries she mentioned, Tanzania and Zambia, the constitutions Britain granted were misused to destroy democratic values, set up one-party regimes and seize power over economic enterprises, with destructive effects on political and economic life. In a third, Uganda, political institutions were simply swept away by a tyrant.

By some abstract standard existing in Mrs Thatcher's mind these constitutions may not have been "defective". But from a practical point of view they were worse than defective. They did not work at all.

If there were a breakdown in Zimbabwe Rhodesia for the same reason — the fragility of political institutions inflicted on us — would Mrs Thatcher

say that this, also, was not her responsibility? Presumably she would. Get the form of words right for the social occasions like the Commonwealth conference, and leave the rest to fate.

Just as baffling were Mrs Thatcher's remarks about the war. Recognition of this country's Government, she said, would not have ended the war.

Protection

But neither, it seems from the hostile responses published and broadcast last week, will the Commonwealth plan.

Not that its sponsors have expressed much confidence that it will.

The Commonwealth Accord says merely that a cessation of hostilities must be a major objective of the settlement. It does not even mention the protection of the populace during the interregnum.

At a Press conference Mrs Thatcher said that "by the time we come to elections we should have a ceasefire". (My emphasis).

Then — asked in a television interview what would happen if the terrorist leaders decided to continue fighting, or to resume fighting after first accepting the peace plan — Mrs Thatcher said:

"I think you will find

that the frontline States, being a party to this agreement, will bring very considerable pressure to bear on them."

Such as Mozambique, which is in no sense bound by the Accord, not being a member of the Commonwealth?

On the day after Mrs Thatcher's television interview, the leader of another frontline state, President Nyerere, said he would not have to exert any pressure because a good constitutional arrangement would persuade the terrorists to lay down their arms.

Which is to say that, as far as he is concerned, they will do so if and when they feel like it.

President Kaunda's capacity to exert the kind of pressure required is a very doubtful quantity, even if he were likely to possess the will.

It is reasonable to examine at two levels the question of ending the conflict. One is the international level. Here, the Powers capable of directly decisive action would be the Soviet Union and South Africa, not any others.

Presumably this discouraging fact is lying somewhere on the back shelves of Mrs Thatcher's mind. She has not acknowledged its existence. Instead, in her television

interview she said that had Britain recognised Zimbabwe Rhodesia the United States would not have gone along with her, and neither would Europe, or the African States — bestowing significance on every country except those without whose sufferance it is certain the conflict would end very soon.

The other level is the human one on the ground in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the level where a cause charms the soul or disgusts it.

Mrs Thatcher says she believes passionately in "the ballot box over the bullet". She has missed a shining opportunity to translate her belief into action. If she were to demonstrate the courage of the convictions she seemed to express after the April elections, how the numbers of the terrorists might dwindle, even if the Soviet Union

continued to fuel the conflict.

Probing

But would the Soviet Union do so? The first affirmation of the Commonwealth Accord is that Britain has the legal responsibility to grant Zimbabwe Rhodesia legal independence. The Soviet Union, in its probing of weak spots round the globe, exploits to the full situations in which legal right is in question; it retreats from situations in which legal authority is unquestionable and firmly exercised.

Thus British acceptance of the outcome of the elections, as something to build on, not to wipe off the slate, would have held a promise at both the human and international levels of winding down the conflict.

Mrs Thatcher's devices offer us no such promise.

MOVE TO INCREASE REGISTRATION OF BLACKS DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] THE national service regulations announced by the Government yesterday were concerned only with the registration of blacks liable for call-up and only some black apprentices would be called up before the end of the year, a spokesman for the Department of Security Manpower said yesterday.

The registration exercise was aimed at compiling a record of the available security manpower before the National Service Act 1979 (under which all blacks aged between 18 and 50 who qualify become liable for call-up) came into effect on January 1 1980.

Men brought into the net by the new Act would all be male black residents of Zimbabwe Rhodesia who had three years of secondary education.

But special provisions were made for black apprentices because some of them lacked three years' secondary education.

The spokesman said the new provisions meant that all apprentices would now have to register with the Registrar of Security Manpower irrespective of educational qualifications.

Because of their skills some of the black ap-

prentices would be called up before the call-up of liable black men began next year, he said.

Only recruits in the 18-to-25 age group would do 12 months' Phase 1 training in the security forces. The rest would do various periods of training depending on the force they are assigned to.

In normal conditions Phase 1 training was confined to residents aged between 18 and 25, but because blacks had not previously been liable those who would be called up would do the training relevant to their forces and age groups, said the spokesman.

LIABILITY

The age liability to register under both the old and the new Act was still the same. It fell upon the 18 to 50 age group.

The military commitments of men over 50 arose from emergency conditions and it was not known if they will end when the call-up of eligible blacks began next year.

The spokesman said the two-year exemption from military commitments for

new immigrants was not affected by the widening of the class of blacks now liable to register for national service and call-up.

It was not a legal exemption, but an "administrative period of grace".

Before the new regulations the requirement for black apprentices to register was confined to men aged between 18 and 25 who had registered as apprentices on or after November 1 1977.

Now any black who has registered as an apprentice at any time is required to register whether he has completed his apprenticeship or not.

Although the duty to register falls on men residents from their 16th birthday, call-up liability arises two years later.

There was no reaction from ACCOR or ARNI yesterday to the widening of the call-up net, but ZANU deplored "the Government's intention to create dad's armies".

The publicity secretary, Mr James Dzvova, said the party was not opposed to the principle of national service, but the call-up of blacks up to the age of 60 was bound to affect the economic development of the country.

OPERATIONS COMMUNIQUE REPORTS WAR INCIDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

SIXTEEN black civilians were killed and nine others injured, six of them seriously, when a vanette travelling in a tribal trust land in the eastern operational area detonated a terrorist landmine at about 11 a.m. yesterday.

Another black civilian was killed by a terrorist landmine in the north-west operational area. Combined Operations Headquarters reported last night in a communique.

The communique also reported the murder by terrorists of Mr William Alfred Rainsford (71) who was married and came from the Nyamandlovu area.

AMBUSHED

Mr Rainsford was killed at about 7.45 p.m. on Friday when his vehicle was ambushed by terrorists on his farm. His driver, a

black civilian, was also killed.

Security forces have killed 23 terrorists and four terrorist collaborators. Two of these terrorists were killed and their weapons recovered in the Masegusi Purchase Land and are believed to be part of the gang responsible for the killings on August 8 in this area when four black civilians were murdered.

Ballistic evidence proves that the weapons recovered were used in the killing of four other black civilians which took place in the same area and which was reported on May 25.

During the evening of August 8, a gang of terrorists and terrorist collaborators stole a large quantity of medical supplies from the hospital at Silveira Mission in the Bikita district.

AIRSTRIP

In addition, the gang dug across the airstrip. They told the mission staff this was to prevent international Red Cross aircraft from visiting the mission and that the IRO was not to work at the mission again.

A terrorist gang also visited Masheke Mission in the Nuanetsi district on August 6. They ordered the mission authorities to close the hospital and school complex and said that this was "on the instructions of the Monambique administration".

Two black civilians have been murdered in the Midlands area. They were Hendman Ganganga, who was killed at his home in the Gokwe district, and Mr Moses Tabagwira (55) who was murdered on his farm in the Chenjeri farming area. Both murders took place on August 1.

CSO: 4420



ROLE OF POLICE SPECIALS REVIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Keep Them 'Special'"]

[Text] **THE CONDITIONS** under which the Police Specials are expected to operate have been criticised in the House, and have been the subject of comment outside it for some time.

When the Specials were purely a voluntary force there were the odd complaints that shors or torch batteries (let alone torches) were not issued, or that members were not recompensed for petrol when they used their cars on duty.

Since the 50-59 registration that made their duties obligatory, however, there are spreading demands that the unit be put in line with others in the Security Forces—with pay and allowances, better equipment and better training. But from that would follow, almost inevitably, a wider spread of duties.

The Specials have been assured by their superiors that their limited activities in their own home areas are appreciated. They are older men who, after a hard day's work, patrol the streets night after night, year after year. It would be difficult, and unfair, to expect many of them to do much more—particularly when there is a belief that some younger men are still doing less.

Our feeling is that the more regimentation and red tape there is, the more the original purpose of the Specials, and the atmosphere in which they have operated, would be lost—and such loss would not be for the better.

There is also the danger that those who remain volunteers because of their ages would resign if there was too much bull.

BRIEFS

ZANLA-ZIPRA CLASH--ZANLA and ZIPRA terrorists recently clashed in the Midlands and the northwestern operational areas over food supplied by tribesmen, Combined Operations Headquarters reported in a communique last night. The communique said there had been two reports of recent faction fighting in the areas. In both cases, ZANLA terrorists attacked smaller ZIPRA terrorist groups over disputes concerning food supplied by locals to ZIPRA gangs. Combined Operations Headquarters also reported the death in action of Auxiliary Constable Peniyasi Byunzanayi (41), who was married and came from the Sinoia district. Two black civilians have been murdered by terrorists in the Midlands operational area. Both were killed on the night of August 11 and have been named as Mr Dzodzera Mahurunge and Mr Hannes Pater. They were beaten, stoned and bayoneted to death. A farm clinic and a mission clinic have been robbed of quantities of medical supplies by terrorist gangs in the southeastern and eastern operational areas. Security forces have killed nine terrorists and three stock thieves. A number of stolen animals have been recovered. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 79 p 1]

RF POSTPONES CONGRESS--The Rhodesian Front is to postpone its congress, scheduled for Bulawayo next month, because of the proposed London all-party talks, the Deputy Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Rowan Cronje told IANA. Mr Cronje said the congress was due to have been held on September 14 and 15. A new date would be set by the national executive in due course. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 79 p 1]

ZANU DETAINEES--ZANU said yesterday that more than 100 party members had been picked up and later detained by Police from the party's Chulu farm, a few kilometres south of Salisbury. A spokesman for Salisbury Police confirmed that 28 arrests had been made and that "these men are detained pending the outcome of investigations into a large number of criminal offences in areas they have operated in." Earlier Mr James Dzovova, publicity secretary for ZANU, said in a statement the Police had carried out early morning swoops yesterday on homes of party members in Highfield, Salisbury, and had detained many officials, including "several auxiliaries" who used to operate in Gokwe. The statement said similar raids had been

carried out in Sinola on Tuesday, and those detained included Mr Fapa Muchenje and Mr Japhet Taremba, "both prominent ZANU members in the area." "In waterfalls, we have had 10 of our members taken from there, some of them senior men who deal with intelligence and security affairs of ZANU," he said. He named the 10 as: Mr Alexander Gara; Mr Eric Fuero; Mr Tekins Macheka; Mr Wonder Mapani; Mr Amos Mutupo; Mr Simba Mhanga; Mr Vitalis Zimuto; Mr Pearson Chitombo; Mr Fanwell Chitombo and Mr Herbert Navhaya. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 79 p 1]

KADZVITI TO RETURN--The former co-Minister of Combined Operations and Defense, Mr John Kadzviti, would probably be brought to trial for his alleged complicity in the murder of five tribesmen last year if he ever returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. In answer to a question from THE HERALD a spokesman for the Attorney-General's office said yesterday it was understood that Mr Kadzviti was living in Malawi, which had no official extradition treaty with Zimbabwe Rhodesia. "Mr Kadzviti would face certain charges if he ever returned here. But there is nothing we can do at the moment as there is no means of forcing his return," the spokesman said. In a High Court hearing in Salisbury on July 31 this year, one of six ZANU auxiliary forces sent by Mr Kadzviti on a mission to shoot people described as "sellouts" was given a life sentence for murder. The man, George Kuzembera (23), had denied murdering the five men at Murureka Township, near Lions Den, on July 18, last year. The court was told Mr Kadzviti had ordered the auxiliaries to "shoot the people who are selling out our members. There are some people who have killed our supporters." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

CNTS-PRC UNION ESTABLISH RELATIONS OF COOPERATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by P.M. Sylla: "A Chinese Delegation Meets With CNTS"]

[Text] The National Confederation of Senegalese Workers (CNTS) and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions have decided to establish relations of cooperation which will be expressed in terms of travelling and exchanges of experiences. The initiative for this move was taken at the end of a 9-day "friendly visit" of a delegation of four Chinese trade unionists led by Han Ronghua, vice chairman of the Chinese group of the affiliated trade unions. Yesterday the two delegations met at the state secretariat at the 'Primature' to mark the last step in their stay, an act which consisted of reciprocal statements made by Mohamed Abdoulaye Ly and Han Ronghua, respectively CNTS assistant secretary general and FSC vice chairman.

Mr Mohamed Abdoulaye Ly was delighted with the Chinese trade unionists' visit, occurring a few months after the opening abroad of their group of affiliated trade unions. Relations between Chinese and Senegalese trade unions, said Mr Ly, will enable us to strengthen the ties between the two affiliated trade unions which have made a definite choice in international relations. Mr Han Ronghua first of all conveyed his "cordial regards and respects" to President Senghor and the prime minister before expressing his thanks for the warm welcome to Senegal, a country in which the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has been inspired by its practices and in particular by the workers' activities. Mr Ronghua, who noted the victories won by Senegal in its struggle to defend its national independence and its supreme power, took pleasure in highlighting the efforts put forth in the development of the national economy and farming.

"In international affairs," the speaker went on to explain, "you pursue a nonalignment policy while supporting Africa's unity and cooperation." He highlighted the Senegalese people's support of national liberation and its opposition to the interference of superpowers in African affairs which, in his opinion, are factors capable of strengthening the unity of both the continent and the Third World in their struggle against hegemonism.

"China and Senegal," Mr Ronghua clearly stated, "are countries in the process of development and both belong to the Third World, not to mention that both our countries' workers and our people have suffered the same lot in history." In his opinion, therefore, their struggle against imperialism and colonialism has brought about their friendship. He expressed his satisfaction with everything learned from this visit and then extended his trade union center's invitation to the CNTS secretary general [to visit China]. It should be mentioned that besides Senegal, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions also maintains relations in Africa with the groups of affiliated trade unions in Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Guinea, Sudan, Mali, Somalia and Burundi.

8870

CSO: 4400

ROLE OF UN MISSION CHIEF DESCRIBED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 79 p 9

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA'S progress at the United Nations is tortuously slow, and there is little to show for the efforts of the mission headed by Mr Riaan Eksteen.

Despite this the South African Government has no intention of withdrawing from the UN — a move which would be seen as a victory for the Afro-Asian and communist blocs.

On leave for a few weeks from New York, Mr Eksteen said in Pretoria this week there were definite benefits flowing from South Africa's continued UN membership. It was the meeting place of the political world with 150 countries represented.

It was more than just a talking shop where Afro-Asian and communist countries blew off virulent propaganda blasts at the West, and particularly against the white-controlled areas of Southern Africa.

South Africa had formal diplomatic relations with only a relative handful of UN member states.

In the corridors and lounges of the UN Building, however, there was scope for quiet diplomacy among the representatives of countries violently hostile to South Africa and its policies.

It was not always a snarling and spitting situation. It was often possible over a drink to discuss trade links, to tell otherwise hostile delegates what

South Africa had to offer, and to encourage them to read about the country.

"Because there is an appalling ignorance about South Africa at the UN, devastating attacks often come from sources with a blind, uncompromising hatred of apartheid. There is only the shallowest knowledge of the country, its economy, its progress in providing housing and education for blacks."

The quiet diplomacy was carried on by South Africa's UN representatives at official UN functions, and any other likely occasions.

South Africa was invited to many of these, and valuable high level contacts could be made — contacts in a position sometimes to soften the harsh approaches adopted towards South Africa.

South Africa is not the social pariah many believed it to be in the UN society. It was a mistake to believe that this country was totally isolated and shunned by all other UN members.

There were, of course, dozens of delegations which would not be seen dead with South Africa. But there were others, including the Western nations, and many of the South American countries with whom South Africa maintained a sound and valuable relationship.

Cooperation with the UN Secretariat was good. This was

well illustrated last May when South Africa had a problem with its credentials — credentials which were later rejected, however.

South Africa's main channel of communication with the UN was through letters and documents submitted to the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in response to allegations made against South Africa and SWA. During the past 18 months this procedure had especially been adopted on a number of occasions over the South West African issue.

However, there was no escape from the almost tangible atmosphere of hostility surrounding South Africa. Since the founding of the world body in 1945/46, South Africa had been the target of world criticism first because of alleged ill-treatment of Indians, and later its internal policies as a whole.

For the past two decades the hostility generated by apartheid had become obsessive. Without apartheid to vent their political spleen on, the Afro-Asian, non-aligned and communist bloc countries would find themselves with little to talk about in the General Assembly.

The latest strategy in the anti-apartheid programme was a draft convention on sports associations with South Africa. This would be an important aspect of the agenda item on

South Africa for the General Assembly session, which opens next month. The aim, like most other moves at the UN, was to drive South Africa into total isolation.

The convention was similar in conception to "the suppression of the crime of apartheid" convention which became a UN "legal document" some years ago.

The discussion on the sports isolation convention would compel otherwise reasonably well-disposed Western countries to take up positions on an issue they would rather leave alone.

Mr Eksteen pointed out that when an issue such as the sports issue came before the General Assembly it was assured of massive support from the Third World countries, the non-aligned countries and the communist bloc.

It then went on record as an overwhelming condemnation of South Africa.

The anti-apartheid committee had come up with the most "ridiculous" anti-South African propositions which had passed into the records of the UN supported by the great majority of members.

Mr Eksteen claims that the anti-apartheid committee's knowledge of contemporary South Africa is based on hostile reports in the Press and television. They made no investigations, and never asked the South African delegation for background information. They wore their virulent prejudice as a badge for all to see.

Mr Eksteen saw the UN as a body, creating mischief which did great damage to South Africa's image.

The aim was simply the total isolation and destruction of the South African political and social system.

The Council for Namibia was another UN body which operated on similar lines. Statements devoid of all truth and balance about torture in detention and indiscriminate killings became official UN documents — and were believed. "Our job is to put the fire out if we can. Usually we try with a counter-balancing statement from Foreign Minister Pik Botha, but usually the fire catches and spreads before we can douse it."

A great problem facing the SA delegation and the embassy in Washington was statements on US television from the Anti-Apartheid Committee and the Committee for Namibia. On the evening news these statements reached between 30-million and 40-million viewers.

"How do you counter this? How can we reach 40-million Americans to tell them that the statement was wrong, misleading or without foundation. If we had a thousand years we could not erase the distorted views formed by these broadcasts."

Mr Eksteen said South Africa's credentials had been rejected and the country's delegation could not take part in General Assembly debates or vote on General Assembly issues.

However, SA was also more than two years in arrears with its contributions, and this too excluded the country from voting in the General Assembly. "We are prepared to settle our debts — they amount to about R8-million — providing we get back our rights to participate in the General Assembly."

More than a decade ago South Africa deducted from its annual contribution to the UN the costs of what a former SA Foreign Minister called "the picnic costs of the UN." This was a reference to the travel-

ling and other expenses of the Anti-Apartheid Committee.

South Africa stopped paying its annual dues in 1974 after the present SA Foreign Minister, then US Ambassador, was barred from addressing the Assembly and his credentials were rejected.

"If they agree to our full participation in the General Assembly and they accept our credentials then we will settle our UN debts. They know this, but so far there has been no move to allow us back in."

Mr Eksteen said the UN had strayed so far from its original charter "that its founding fathers would find it unrecognisable as the body they set up to ensure world peace and stability".

The charter, even stretching it to its widest limits, could not accommodate a situation where the General Assembly recognised Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. The Assembly had also endorsed the use of armed force in Namibia by Swapo.

This, Mr Eksteen said, made a farce of the UN original aims.

It was difficult to show the people of South Africa precisely what the SA delegation to the UN was achieving but day in and day out its members were countering the undiminished hostility being directed at the country from the vast majority of UN members.

"We are working in a highly sensitive area where a wrong word, a wrong emphasis could destroy months of careful preparation in establishing valuable contacts and in progressing where it most matters towards a better understanding of South Africa's problems."

BOTHA WARNS PRESS ON 'FORCES' REPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday warned South African newspapers he would no longer allow the publication of irregularities in the SADF and police force if a wrong impression was created which could severely jeopardise the security of the State.**

Mr Botha gave this warning in view of the total Marxist onslaught on South Africa and against the background of South Africa's envisaged total national security strategy — a strategy in which the Press will play a major role.

The Premier said the Press would continually be informed about the Government's strategic plans. In the process the Government would endeavour to harbour good relations and goodwill with the Press.

But when it came to the security of the State, the Government must take the final responsibility for it

could not accept that the security of the State be jeopardised by enemy foreign powers on the basis of insufficient and incorrect Press evidence.

Mr Botha said newspapers often published reports, which not only create embarrassment for the Government but hampered the security of the State.

Reports about mishaps in the police force and irregularities in the defence force regularly hit the headlines while the tens of thousands of armed forces men, who did good never got any publicity. In this sense, the Press should be careful not to undermine the morale of the police and defence forces.

He made it clear that the Press was allowed to publish irregularities which occurred in the forces.

"Do not withhold such reports, but please don't blow it up so that it favours South Africa's enemies," Mr Botha said.

However he emphasised he was not prepared to allow the publication of such irregularities any longer, if

the wrong impression was created.

It was not only the politicians who must be well disciplined but everyone else in the country, including the Press.

There were continuous consultations between himself and newspaper editors and correspondents. There would be further discussions later this year between the National Press Union and the Government.

Mr Botha said the Press was an indispensable element in the establishment of a total national strategy. If South Africa did not succeed in establishing such a strategy, it would go under as a divided house, the Premier warned.

The Press could criticise him and other Cabinet Ministers as much as they liked. All they asked was that such criticisms be based on facts and not on alleged possibilities and that the correct version of Cabinet member's speeches be included in such reports. — Sapa.

PRIME MINISTER'S 'STYLE' ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial: "The PW Style"]

[Text]

IT'S the PW Botha style.
A new style among Prime Ministers.
Aggressive, demanding, decisive.
Somewhat ruthless.
A little impulsive.
But there is no doubt about one thing.
Neither the country nor the ruling
National Party will be the same once
Mr Botha is through with them.
To our mind, that will not be a bad
thing.
Not bad at all.
Because slow and cautious adaptation
to the demanding times in which we
live is no longer possible.
Action is imperative.
Bold thoughts are vital.
A total strategy is essential.

Enough signs

There are more than enough signs to
suggest that Mr Botha is the man
for the day and age in which we live.
Adapting Nationalist philosophy to
the requirements of the present.
Giving real meaning to slogans like
moving away from discrimination
and offering people of colour the
chance to fulfil their political, social
and economic aspirations.
Providing urban Blacks with the
promise of higher-than-municipal
status, possibly bringing them into
the constellation of States which the
Prime Minister has in mind, a
constellation which might turn into
a confederation — or federation.
Consolidating homelands so that the

new or emergent Black States are
territorially better grouped instead
of consisting, in some cases, of
scattered blocks of land.

Giving Blacks the feeling that deci-
sions are no longer being taken for
them, without their having any say-
so, but that they will be increasingly
consulted; that they will be more
involved in decisions that affect
them.

The Prime Minister's visit to five
Black homelands, and his promise to
visit Soweto, are all part of this
process.

A contact-making procedure, which is
important if there is to be mutual
understanding and respect.

If the Prime Minister is to know at
first hand of problems and how
Black leaders feel they should be
resolved.

If Black leaders are to appreciate the
Government's sincerity in dealing
with them and the extent to which it
is able, and willing, to advance the
Black people within the ambit of
official policy.

No magic wand

There will be no miraculous solution
to satisfy everyone.

No magic wand that can change the
situation overnight.

No method of breaking down quickly
or completely a system which has
become almost fossilised over de-
cades and centuries.

But there is movement.

A sense of greater accommodation.
A feeling that the Government is determined to adapt or change policy rather than dig in and confront the world or subjugate South Africa's people of colour.

So there is hope.

And there is promise.

And a new awareness of what should be done.

It all derives from Mr Botha's style.

The style of an action man.

A determined national leader.

A Premier who will and can do things,

as he believes they should be done, without being hampered by the past or kowtowing to any section of his party.

Nevertheless, he would be the last person to claim that he is going to have an easy time.

He has stamped his personality on his Government in a remarkably short period.

But he has done so on occasion with a ruthlessness which has ensured that he has some powerful enemies.

He has also, by the nature of his pronouncements, caused the more verkramp wing of his party to reach for its smelling salts.

Because what the Prime Minister and some of his Ministers have said amounts almost to heresy.

Being regarded as deviations from Verwoerdian principles and a negation of much that separate development, in its most restrictive sense, is supposed to mean.

Knives out

The knives are therefore out for Mr Botha.

With many dark mutterings in his party, especially among arch-conservatives.

However, Mr Botha is the man at the top.

The Prime Minister.

And it is not easy for anyone to buck him.

Thus, we do not think Mr Botha has a great deal to worry about.

He has too much power and prestige to be chopped by lesser leaders and politicians.

Besides, he has spent a lifetime in politics.

And he is not likely to be intimidated, or affected, by party intrigue, squabbling or in-fighting.

If anyone has to go, we can be sure it won't be Mr Botha.

Volk's will

Still, Nationalist Prime Ministers always have to bear in mind the will of the volk.

And the unity of the volk.

And Mr Botha, like his predecessors, will have to take the volk with him if he does not wish to distance himself from his people.

That is why his performance at the forthcoming party congresses will be so important.

He can either talk in facile phrases, without spelling out his intentions.

Or he can boldly say what he has in mind and where he is taking the country.

We favour the latter course.

Times are too critical for platitudes and glib assurances that are calculated to bluff the party faithful into believing there is no change, when all around them change is taking place.

Mr Botha's style, as we said at the outset, is aggressive, demanding, decisive.

Let him approach the congresses in that way.

Laying it on the line.

Telling the story as it is, and must be, and will be.

He will achieve more by doing this than by trying to be a man for all people — verlig, verkramp or in the centre.

NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH VENDA SIGNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday signed a non-aggression pact on behalf of the South African government with Venda, due to become independent on September 13.

Altogether some 70 agreements were signed.

The Prime Minister said these agreements will only have meaningful substance "if we mean what we say to each other."

Mr Botha, flanked by his full Cabinet and the Venda Cabinet, stressed that there must be a will to carry out these agreements.

"I hope there will continuously be a will to co-operate and to build on the stability and future of South Africa in the interest of all the states in the country", he said.

The Premier also emphasised that the Marxists want to destroy the sub continent and that yesterday's event took place "in the spirit to determine our mutual future but also in the spirit that the defence of the whole of Southern Africa was a priority."

The agreements cover a

wide range of subjects including military, economic and industrial development, the movement of persons over the borders, civil aviation, telecommunications, health services, taxation, international bridges and forestry technology.

The agreements, which take effect on the date of independence of Venda, will in due course be published in the Government Gazette of South Africa.

In a brief word of welcome before the proceedings, the Prime Minister described the occasion as being "memorable and historic."

It had been agreed that Venda would assume responsibility for all previous assistance which had been granted to industrialists in the homeland under the Government's scheme for the decentralisation of industries. Mr P P Theron, the secretary for industries, announced yesterday.

In a statement, he said the Venda Government would continue to assist industrialists who wished to establish themselves in Venda after independence on the same basis as was applicable before independence.

PM ANNOUNCES NEW VENDA ACCORDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] SIBA A. — The Prime Minister, P. W. Botha yesterday announced that the South African and the Venda Governments would be signing new agreements in a few days time.

He was speaking at a ceremony at which he was introduced to secretaries and advisers of the Venda Government.

"But those agreements and relationships set out will mean nothing to you or me if we don't put a spirit of cooperation to it."

Mr Botha said he wished the Venda Government justice and good administration when they became independent.

"Justice is the very foundation of good administration, but what is more, it is a prerequisite for constitutional government."

"My advice to you is to attend to your administration so as to enable your civil servants to uphold the honour of the state. Without them there can be no decent government."

After independence, the South African Government

would continue with its policy of good neighbourliness towards Venda.

The South African Government would also, as far as possible, support Venda financially and within its means.

He pointed out, however, that the potential of Venda was very good and everything depended on how that potential was exploited.

Speaking at the official inauguration of the new Venda High Court, Mr Botha said an independent and competent judicial bench was not only the guarantee of the freedom and right of a nation and its individual members, but was one of the most important yardsticks with which the stature of a country was measured.

Without this they stood unprotected against autocratic action which might harm their rights.

The Prime Minister, who was paying a one-day goodwill visit to Venda, was met on his arrival by the Chief Minister, Chief Patrick Mphahlele, and his Cabinet.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Cooperation and Develop-

ment, Dr Piet Koorhof.

After inspecting a guard-of-honour, the Venda National Guard, Mr Botha was given an impressive display of traditional dancing.

Thousands of schoolchildren and toddlers braved the sudden cold to line the seven-kilometre road from the commissioner-general's residence to the high court.

After discussions with the Venda Cabinet later in the day, the Prime Minister viewed the homeland's agricultural projects from the air.

Today Mr Botha ends an historic tour of five homelands with a visit to Lebowa, home of the North Sotho national unit.

Apart from today's and yesterday's visit, the Prime Minister also visited the Xhosa, KwaZulu and Gaseku. On August 28, Mr Botha will visit the Ndebele homeland, while on August 29 and 30 he will visit the Qwa Qwa and Kangwane homelands respectively.

The visits are seen as part of Mr Botha's plan to visit all the homelands to meet their leaders and to better acquaint himself with their problems. — Sapa.

PM SEEKS SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has called on National Party supporters, the Press and the private sector to fully support the Government in its attempt to establish a national security strategy.

His security drive at the Natal NP congress in Durban this week is based on obtaining the goodwill and co-operation of all nations and states in Southern Africa to counteract the Marxist onslaught on the sub-continent.

Because the Marxist drive was aimed at controlling the sub-continent, South Africa would have to spread its influence in terms of counteracting the onslaught to its neighbouring states, he told congress yesterday.

Co-operation in Southern Africa was a sensible thing in view of the Marxist onslaught.

The Premier said if South Africa could achieve friendship amongst the nations of the sub-continent the Marxist problem "could be behind us" in a relatively short period.

He said he would go out of his way to obtain the assistance of the Press in the

employment of a national strategy.

The public would also play a part. They would, for instance, be motivated to complain less and to support the Government's plans for survival.

"South Africa's strategic field will have to include a large part of Southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

His envisaged Southern African constellation of states has obviously been planned against the background of survival.

Mr Botha said South Africa was in the middle of a war of survival in which the Marxists wanted to destroy South Africa after it has created chaos and established Marxism on the sub-continent.

In their attempt to overthrow the South African regime South Africa's enemies were using co-ordinated and orchestrated psychological, political, financial and military methods.

In its counter-offensive the Republic would therefore also use everything at its disposal and counter-actions would be ethical.

Mr Botha said the East Germans had started to co-operate with the Marxist onslaught in Southern Africa.

With a view to creating a total national strategy, the first aim of the Government would be to improve life for all nations in South Africa in true Christian tradition.

There was no possibility that the White nations would act as dictators because this would only lead to instability and a breakdown in South Africa.

But the Whites would continue to play a responsible role in ensuring peace, goodwill and stability on the sub-continent, the Premier said.

The Prime Minister also told congress yesterday South Africa would probably come into line with other Western nations in having a military day, writes TIM CLARKE.

He was replying to a resolution by one of the delegates, Mr R Wildenboer, that parades should be held by the military every year on May 31 to raise and boost the morale of South Africans.

Mr Botha said although he had sympathy with the suggestion, it must be borne in mind that the army was also subject to fuel restrictions and if parades were held every year it would be a costly exercise.

The next big military parade would be held in 1981, probably in Natal on Republic Day, the Premier said.

THOUSANDS OF WHITE POLICEMEN QUIT FORCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

ABOUT 2 300 White policemen resigned from the force between June 1 1978 and May 31 1979, Mr Nico Pretorius, National Party MP for Umhlatuzana, told the National Party congress in Durban yesterday.

Mr Pretorius said it was "absolutely scandalous" what policemen had to suffer because of what they were being paid.

He was one of several speakers who pleaded with the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to improve policemen's salary scales and working conditions.

Mr Pretorius said that policemen were only paid overtime rates between 6 pm on Fridays and midnight on Saturdays. Policemen were most needed on Sundays, but they were not paid overtime to keep control at professional soccer matches in Durban area.

They risked their lives, yet did not receive a cent for it.

Another speaker, Mr Bobby Potgieter, of Bergville, northern Natal, suggested that the entire Public Service Commission — which is at present responsible for police salaries — be

sent to the border to do patrol duty and "see how they like it".

Several other speakers pleaded that the police force should be withdrawn from the PSC's orbit, and be treated as an independent body.

In his reply, Mr Le Grange assured delegates that the PSC was well disposed to the police, and added that an announcement on police matters would be made later by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He said that he was well aware of police pay complaints, and it was significant that most of the resignations in the last few years were from the ranks of constable to major.

He said that delegates must bear in mind that the force could not compete with public enterprise over salaries. It was the public sector which was drawing the men who resigned.

Morale in the force was "very high", he said, and intended to keep it that way by doing all in his power to improve salaries and conditions.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PROTECTION OF BORDERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — South Africa was vitally interested in stability in Rhodesia and South West Africa but would never dictate to the inhabitants of those countries, Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, said at the Natal provincial congress of the National Party in Durban yesterday.

Mr Botha said the first reaction of the Government to the recent Commonwealth Conference decision over Rhodesia was one of disappointment, but the situation was being watched most carefully and he did not want to comment further before the next round of talks in London on September 10.

Mr Botha said: "It seems that the Rhodesian question is like a game of rugby which must be played over and over again until the winners eventually lose."

On SWA he said that the Government had always maintained the standpoint that it did not own the country and that it wanted the inhabitants to decide their own future. However, the Government was not prepared to allow the territ-

ory to be thrown to the terrorist wolves. For this reason, South Africa would continue to defend the borders of SWA and ensure internal peace and stability.

Touching on South Africa's situation in the world generally, Mr Botha said that the Government would go ahead with its secret projects if it was necessary for the country — "and if people ask him why, I will say 'so what'".

He said that the Information Scandal was now a thing of the past and he was sick and tired of people harping on it. The department had now been cleaned up and all monies sent to it were being carefully watched and scrutinised so that taxpayers would not suffer again.

Mr Botha spoke to a resolution urging the Government to use its strong gold reserves as a bargaining power in the world.

Speaking on another resolution about the borders with Transkei and Lesotho, Mr Botha revealed that, in addition to the two border posts in the Transkei, two more would be established.

He said there were 45 crossings into the Transkei but there were only manned post because the costs of manning these posts was about R500 000 a year.

SECURITY LAWS TO BE REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

A review of South Africa's mass of security laws is on the cards, together with a fresh look at the cases of the 122 people who have been banned.

Mr Schlebusch, the Minister of Justice, said today he planned to issue a statement on the review of security laws at a later stage.

And Mrs Heien Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice, who had an interview with Mr Schlebusch yesterday, said he intended to review the cases of banned persons, now estimated to number 122.

Mrs Suzman welcomed this decision and said many people did not realise how harsh and hurtful the country's banning orders were.

She said she had also had an interview with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Mr Douglas Shaw QC, chairman of the General Council of the Bar, has issued a statement that the council had decided to approach Mr Schlebusch with a suggestion that security legislation be

reviewed.

A spokesman for the Minister said a request to see Mr Schlebusch had not yet been received. The Minister would issue a statement later on the possibility of a review.

DECLARED

It is possible the review could take place as part of the Government's declared aim to revise legislation generally.

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament in April that the Public Service Commission was working on a rationalisation of the public service, he said this would go hand in hand with the "revision of existing legislation."

"Briefly this entails the checking of all existing legislation, the rescinding of obsolete statutes, and the consolidation and simplification where possible of all remaining measures. The rationalisation will be closely linked to the redivision of functions and consolidation of State departments," the Prime Minister said.

PATON EXPLAINS NEW SERIES ON BLACK LEADERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Aug 79 p 12

[Article by Alan Paton: "SA's Black History--A Massive and Painful Task"]

[Text] Alan Paton, one of South Africa's greatest writers, has been commissioned by THE STAR to write a history of the country's black leaders. This unique series, which begins to fill a major gap in our history, starts in cartoon form in THE STAR on Tuesday. This second article by Mr Paton is an introduction to the series. Start collecting the whole set by clipping out this article.

The "Star" first asked me to write 60 biographies of black history makers, each of about 200 words. And each to be illustrated by cartoons.

Later, it was agreed between us that six of the biographies would be given 400 words. These were the lives of Shaka, Dingane, Shembe, Lutuli, Mandela and MG Buthelezi. Five of these are Zulus, but they were not chosen for that reason!

Later, The Star agreed to increase the number from 60 to 63 but, after that, there were to be no more. There are at least four names that I would like to have added and sometimes I wake up in the night and hope their owners won't feel hurt. The Star said to me: Don't worry, there may be a second series. But there cannot be, not for many, many years. The best plums have been picked.

We decided from the beginning to limit ourselves to black African men and women who had lived or were living in that part of southern Africa which is today known as the Republic. That excluded two great rulers, Khama and Moshoeshe, and a pioneer writer, Thomas Mafolo. It excluded also Matanzima of Transkei and Mangope of Bophuthatswana. It further excluded men and women today classified as coloured or Asian.

These exclusions had advantages and disadvantages, the advantage being that we were enabled to do greater justice to a recognisable group of people who have made a significant contribution to our history.

My assistant in this work was Ms Beverley Muller of Durban. She collected the material for many of the biographies. She would bring me anything up to 600 words for a single history, and I would be left with the task of reducing the wordage to 200.

There were two ways to do this.

One was to cut out every superfluous word, to avoid all flowing language and therefore to keep the writing spare and concise. It was, therefore, almost impossible to relate an anecdote and that, of course, is one of the best ways of bringing a character to life.

When Albert Lutuli was ill in McCord's Hospital, I visited him and he told me that he had dreamt that he was Prime Minister of South Africa and had made me Minister of Education. I used to say that was the nearest either of us came to public office, but such an anecdote requires too many words.

The second way to cut down words is to omit

one, perhaps two events, from the life. This was often quite painful, but it had to be done.

No one else would have chosen the same 63 names. But I think that any other selector would have chosen at least 50 of them, perhaps more. About the first 40, there could hardly be any argument at all.

The oldest living black history maker is Selby Msimang, born 1886, who will be 93 this year. He is the same age as the city of Johannesburg. The youngest is the runner, Matthews Batswadi, born 1950. Of all the 63, 27 are still alive. I had the fortune to know 33 of them.

What are the things that move one most about the biographies of all those of more modern times? It is, I think, the struggle for education that characterised so many of their lives and the great sacrifices made by parents.

Dr Alfred Xuma herded cattle as a boy. The

father of Ambassador Z K Matthews was a mineworker and he and his wife sacrificed much to educate their gifted son. Methodist President Seth Mokotimi also herded cattle; his father was poor and sent Seth to school one day and his brother the next. The mother of Bishop Alpheus Zulu sold two of her precious beasts so that her son could become a teacher Dr Benjamin Viakazi, the dictionary maker, also herded cattle and wrote his early poems in the fields. The mother of Dr Selby Ngcobo became a washerwoman so that her son could go to Adams College; after a brilliant professional career he became consultant to the World Bank and, in his retirement, became economic adviser to the government of Kwa-Zulu, headed by his old pupil Chief Buthelezi.

So the record continues, one of great achievement despite obstacles and hardships.

It was been my privilege to prepare for the Star these 63 biographies of our history makers.

BLACK LEADERS REJECT PM'S 'CONSTELLATION'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Derrick Thema]

[Text]

Black leaders today rejected the plan of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to introduce a "constellation of independent states" and a new deal for urban blacks.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said that as long as the constellation of states was based on the homeland policy, it was not acceptable.

"As long as this still-born concept is based within the framework of apartheid, it is not change. As long as the Government hopes to impose its policy by the gun there is no hope of our accepting it," he said.

Blacks had rejected the homeland policy and wanted to participate in policy formation. "I am disappointed because I do not think the Government is serious about change," he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said that as

long as changes were based on the hegemony of whites, they were not acceptable.

"The whole thing is meaningless as long as it is based on the division of blacks on ethnic lines. We reject the Government's announcement of change as cosmetic change," he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said Mr Botha's words were promising but if they were to be translated into fact and reality, then everybody must be involved in the decision making.

"If South Africa hopes for a new and just society, then blacks must be involved in the decision processes and not just have things done for them," he said.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement.

COMPANY OWNER DISCUSSES EFFECT OF BLACK BOYCOTT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

MACARONI and bread producers Fatti's and Moni's are "concerned" about the boycott that organisations had extended to the Transvaal, and would be prepared to re-employ workers they sacked during a strike in Belville South in April.

Company director Mr Peter Moni said in Johannesburg yesterday that an earlier offer to return to similar jobs with another subsidiary company was still open.

He accused several trade unions and other organisations that have pledged active boycott support, in what has now become a country-wide campaign, of "victimisation".

Boycott pamphlets have been printed outlining the reasons why 78 Black and Coloured semi-skilled and unskilled workers were dismissed after a pay dispute.

Mr Moni said the trouble began after five workers were retrenched with full payments after re-organisation of a department.

Then the "alien" African Food Canning Workers' Union became involved in the mill workers' dispute and incited them to strike without telling them what the real situation was, he said.

Workers received an average weekly wage of R34,50 which was much higher than the Industrial Conciliation Act's minimum of R22,50 for females and R25,80 for men.

The Food Canning Workers' Union demanded workers should be paid R40, and incited the strike on this basis.

"After this case of misrepresentation the 78 workers, 41 of whom were contracted from homelands, were dismissed. But 25 have been reinstated, two pensioned off and their vacant posts long since filled by other workers," Mr Moni said.

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food Canning Workers' Union said that no offer had been made to the dismissed workers by Fatti's and Moni's.

"They want their old jobs back," Mr Theron said.

But Mr Moni said that the union had demanded "unconditional reinstatement".

"They can return to another subsidiary. I cannot kick out the workers who have replaced them."

He said he might seek legal advice on the matter but claimed that so far sales of his products had not been affected by the boycott.

COMMENTARY ON NEW PFP LEADER SLABBERT

Basson's View

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 12

[Article by Japie Basson, MP: "Let's Not Cast Slabbert as the Afrikaner Super Van"]

[Text] There is a political play which, despite all its warning lessons, still seems to appeal to some English establishments and to sections of the English-language Press.

It is being put on stage again, and is called "Set an Afrikaner to catch Afrikaans electoral support," or something of the kind.

In one scene Dr Jan Stetler, Afrikaner son of a Boer hero, is elected to lead the newly established Progressive Party, with a following of eleven MPs in Parliament.

The year is 1959. Then the general election of 1961 comes, and only one of the members is returned to Parliament.

Next there is a lovely scene in which Sir De Villiers Graaff, of the United Party, is pictured for plateland consumption as "Afrikanerboer te perd op sy plaas". This is followed by a moving gathering on ice where Graaff leads the United Party to its final disbandment.

Then comes an act, meant to be momentous, but most comical in the result. It shows the English political establishment of Natal violently declaiming again: "the principle of a republic in South Africa."

and threatening to march out and to secede and to form their own British monarchy in the province.

Split

Later, in a ceremony also on ice, they dub themselves the New Republic Party, in the wild belief that this will finally catch Afrikaners for them and split the ranks of the first republican party.

The play is now being revamped with a most unwilling actor in the leading role.

I quote from one of the news organs which appears daily before sunrise: "One major problem of the Progressive Federal Party," it says, "is obtaining Afrikaner electoral support."

Many observers in the PFP feel that Dr F van Zyl Slabbert may be able to engineer the breakthrough and that he could bring the two language groups together."

Slabbert is hailed, for Afrikaner ears, as a "young Afrikaner intellectual", a "super star", a "new Barry Hertzog" and a "few Smuts", all in one!

One is tempted to look for Louis Nel with his sobering interjections and to ask oneself whether it wasn't the great General Smuts himself who was defeated by Dr Malan and the National Party in 1948.

I wonder, don't these witless writers realise that they are killing Slabbert be-

fore he has even arisen, and that most Afrikaners treat the hoary "breakthrough to the Afrikaner" line with scorn and derision.

The PFP has no shortage of men who are capable of leading a political party. Undoubtedly Slabbert is one of them; and if he turns out to be the party's congress choice, then by all means let him have the lead. But merit should be the only yardstick, and he and we should be spared this rehash of the discredited "catch-the-Afrikaner" farce.

There is much turmoil and agitation in the National Party, and they are certainly beset with domestic problems. But the vast majority of the party's Afrikaans-speaking supporters are completely disinterested in the messy squabbles between the Raw Party and the PFP for the doubtful honour of first place in the opposition stakes.

As I see it, the governing party is not headed for a split that would place any opposition party in line for a take-over. A noticeable number of their Afrikaans-speaking supporters are hiving off to the "right", and many of their English-speaking supporters are returning to the "left". But the National Party can easily afford such slimming round the waist.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is a man who sat at Dr Malan's feet for a good many years. Dr Malan was a leader who was not afraid to take his political life in his hands if, what he saw as his political mission, demanded it. Who can forget his Churchillian "Kom ek om, so kom ek om", (I must do what I must) when he risked his entire political future and declared war on the powerful but obstreperous Ossewabrandwag?

P W Botha will try to emulate his mentor and there are men in his party who will have to beware. He hasn't the inner calm and the weight of a Dr Malan, but I believe he has the determination to do what he must, also in respect of changes of policy which must come — and with Pik Botha, Piet Koornhof, Alwyn Schlebusch and others he has a powerful supporting team behind him.

The question is: What then of the role of the Opposition? I agree, no political party should be satisfied merely to be an organ of protest. But I don't believe the choice for the PFP is simply between that of "sticking to protest" and that of seeking power.

There is power in government, of course, but, there is also enormous power in opposition, if a party finds itself there. The systematic dismantling of discriminatory apartheid is an illustration in point.

A party in government has the advantage of being able to carry out its policies almost immediately. But, is there a single party of importance which hasn't changed, or been forced to change its policies and to adopt some of the better policies of its opponents?

At Upington last week the Prime Minister correctly drew a distinction between policies and principles — a distinction which I myself have consistently emphasised throughout my political career.

The National Party has no choice but to bring about radical changes of policy; and only fools will fail to recognise that years of opposition, both in and outside Parliament, have something to do with it, and that almost every change we see is a compliment to opposi-

tion tenacity.

I want to emphasise again, opposition, if you have to be there, is not without power, and there is no reason why a minority party such as the PFP, which is principle-based, should ever feel frustrated because the power of holding office exclusively is not in sight.

Everywhere in Europe there are great political parties which know that they hardly have a chance of ever governing their country alone in a one-party administration. Coalition or consensus government has long become a necessity and a successful rule in many democratic countries.

In our country we are coming to the end of the system of exclusive white government and of the rigid two-party system which characterised it. The Nationalists themselves stand committed to the incorporation soon of the coloured and Indian people into a new system of co-operative government.

Understandably the National Party will try to tailor the coming new constitution in such a way that they retain as much exclusive power as possible for the time being. But who can doubt that in the long run, and by force of necessity, we are on the way to a system of government by alliance and consensus, involving all, in a constitutional framework, of course, which will prevent group domination.

Every major party, including the National Party and the PFP, is going to find itself in brand new circumstances, with a greater chance for all to co-operate critically and constructively in the government of their country.

Schneider Assessment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Aug 79 p 11

[Article by Martin Schneider: "Can the Ivory Tower Star Take Spit and Sawdust"]

[Text] Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert will probably become the youngest leader of the official Opposition in the country's history when the Progressive Federal Party meets to elect a new leader in Johannesburg next month. Slabbert is an outstanding academic—but many are asking whether he has the qualities of a political leader. Political editor, Martin Schneider, assesses this remarkable man.

THE heir apparent to leadership of the PFP, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, was just a back-bencher in the House of Assembly when Mr P W Botha made one of his most blood-curdling speeches.

The man who became Prime Minister told the House: "I am after the blood of Beyers Naude by name. I am after Jan van Eck's blood. I am after the blood of these Wits students."

"I am talking of blood in the political context. I am after the blood of people like Dr Alex Boraine."

Retorted Van Zyl Slabbert: "You make Count Dracula look like a lost bushveld mosquito."

Now, just five years later, Van Zyl Slabbert will be within biting distance of Mr Botha across the floor of the House if he takes over from Mr Colin Eglin as the youngest leader of the official Opposition in the country's history.

At 39, this outstanding sociologist and political analyst has also taken on one of the most frustrating and thankless jobs in the country.

And, inevitably, people are saying: Sure, Van Zyl is a brilliant man with remarkable qualities, but can he come down from the ivory tower of academia into the spit and sawdust of practical politics?

Does he have the qualities essential for a political leader

— the toughness, that element of ruthlessness, the ability to compromise even on principle?

Van Zyl Slabbert is, first and foremost, an academic — he was formerly head of the department of sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand at 32.

He is also an intensely private man, a contented, pipe-smoking father of two living with his wife, Mana, in a modest suburban Cape Town home.

But as his supporters are quick to point out, he also played No 8 for Western Province. With typical modesty he points out just as quickly that he only got a game because Doug Hopwood was injured.

Yet, put this retiring academic on a political platform and he transforms into a compelling personality, winning his audience with his imaginative speeches, his boyish good looks and his dry, sophisticated humour.

But they had to drag him into politics.

Ironically, it was Colin Eglin himself who finally persuaded him to stand for the Progressive Federal Party in Rondebosch, which he won with a massive majority backed by virtually the whole Western Province team and even members of the constituency's croquet club.

"Politics is necessary," he said once, "but it is not a

business or a profession or even a vocation.

His reluctance to enter this uncertain field of activity is understandable. Like so many other young white South Africans, Van Zyl Slabbert has suffered acutely from the realisation that moderates have little chance of ever carrying out their ideal of a negotiated settlement between the races.

The former Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Laurence Gandar, once summed up their plight by describing our politics as a no-compromise battle between white nationalists who have the power and black nationalists who want the power.

Between the two extremes is a vast, silent majority of white and black moderates who are unable to obtain power and spend their lives shouting unheeded advice and accusations at the contestants for power.

So inevitably moderates develop a sense of futility about the future because they see no end to this confrontation.

Many simply withdraw from politics, some stand cynically at the ringside, and others merely abandon the middle course and join forces with the contestants, leaving Opposition politicians with the almost impossible task of keeping together the dwindling ranks of moderates.

Now and then the disillusioned are fired with new enthusiasm and hope by the appearance on the scene of a new rising star. Sir De Villiers Graaff was cast in this mould during the fifties. So was Colin Eglin — who inspired many with his concept of a "verligte power base" — but was eventually asked to stand down because he failed to maintain the momentum and come up with something new again.

So people inevitably start

looking around for another rising star.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands and one of Dr Slabbert's closest friends, freely concedes that the probable new Opposition leader did at one stage experience the kind of disillusionment moderates face so often.

"I think he felt very impatient and often very discouraged and even cynical at times," said Dr Boraine.

"But I know he is now prepared to put his whole guts into helping the Nationalists reach his own conclusion — negotiation or a terribly drawn out civil war."

But even before Van Zyl Slabbert takes over Mr Eglin's job, his worst fears about the future are already being confirmed by Mr Botha and his statements this week committing the Government to a "comprehensive national strategy" coupled with reformulation of Nationalist principles.

As long as three years ago, Slabbert predicted an era of "stage politics" in which the Government would operate on the lines of a "modernising oligarchy". He defined this as a powerful white elite supported by a massive security apparatus.

The elite will make continual adjustments in race relations, even significant ones, to take as much heat as possible out of the black struggle.

He envisaged the Nationalists maintaining their stage politics for another 10 to 15 years, creating increasing racial and ideological polarisation, black solidarity and international isolation and pressure.

White and black nationalists would only move towards the politics of negotiation if they eventually saw violent confrontation as a no-win situation for both sides, Slabbert predicted.

So he sees a long, hard grind ahead, an inglorious role as the person who, in his own words, "must mobilise as much support as possible to demonstrate that the electorate prefers a negotiated solution to the problem of black-white co-existence rather than one of violent confrontation".

Slabbert, therefore, is under no illusions about this task. Nor does he believe in any quick recipe for success.

As another good friend, Cape Town University's Dr David Welsh, said this week: "He understands power and how it is deployed, but he has a very acute sense of what the PFP's limitations are. He certainly won't come with bombastic, Utopian new visions."

But this also underlines the basic problem with Van Zyl Slabbert — few really know at this stage what he will come up with. He is untried and untested, they say, and they're not quite sure what he is going to do with the party.

He is saying little about his plans at this stage, but his friends are convinced of one thing. Yes, say Dr Boraine and Dr Welsh, Van Zyl Slabbert has the toughness.

"Behind the cordial braai-vlei and red-wine image is a very tough character," says Dr Boraine.

But at the same time, Dr Welsh concedes that he could also find himself in the position of Colin Eglin — an astute politician with some fine initial ideas, but faced with the intractable problem of sustaining momentum and enthusiasm.

"Van Zyl would say he is just going to keep his head down and do the job," says Dr Welsh.

"If he finds he can't, he would be the first person to say 'I'm off' and make way for someone else to try."

COURT HEARS OF PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ELGIN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] **CAPE TOWN.** — Mr David Boulders (28) an accused in the Cape Town terrorism trial, flew to South America to recruit a "suicide" squad of terrorists to assassinate the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This evidence was led by a newspaper reporter, Mr Henri Geyser, during the trial under the Terrorism Act of Mr Boulders, Mr Bryan Cecil Mack (22), a University of Cape Town student, and Mr Arnold van der Westhuisen (29), a businessman.

Mr Geyser read to the court a lengthy transcript of two interviews he had had with Mr Van der Westhuisen after the shooting at the Eglin home in Sea Point.

Mr Justice L de V van Wineson ruled earlier that the transcript, with the exception of one paragraph, was admissible as evidence after a trial-within-a-trial to determine its admissibility.

The transcript of Mr Geyser's interview with Mr Van

der Westhuisen on April 24, two weeks after the shooting at Mr Eglin's flat, included the allegations by Mr Van der Westhuisen that:

• He (Van der Westhuisen) was an agent of the Bureau for State Security, who did "jobs" for the Bureau through Mr Boulders unofficially.

• Mr Boulders flew to Brazil where he contacted a terrorist group which agreed to do a "suicide job" on Mr Eglin for 5 000 dollars.

• He and Mr Boulders discussed a three-phase operation which involved mild intimidation, harassment and murder.

Mr Van der Westhuisen told Mr Geyser, according to the transcript, that the three-phase operation was referred to as C1, C2 and C3.

Mr Van der Westhuisen said on the night of the shooting on April 19 he and Mack met in the Crown Bar in Cape Town. They spent the night drinking and spoke of

politics. The two spent R67 on food and drink.

Mr Van der Westhuisen said that when they left the bar at 11.45 pm he decided to do the shooting.

They drove to Mr Eglin's flat, parked their car in Victoria Road, walked down the stairs to Mr Eglin's flat and put the doorman in front of the door. Mr Van der Westhuisen told Mr Geyser that he then took a gun from Mr Mack.

Mr Mack fetched the car and kept the engine idling near the flat.

Mr Van der Westhuisen then fired three shots from the stairs between two blocks of flats to give the impression of an automatic weapon being used.

He then went back up the stairs, got into the car and went to the Sea Point home of Mr Eric Politz.

He said he had hoped to make Mr Eglin "scared" so that he would withdraw from politics. His actions were not against the man but against his "filthy and disgusting" politics.

AFRIKANER ACADEMICS REVIEW APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Aug 79 p 7

[Article by Wilf Nussey: "Afrikaner Academics Pull at Pillars of Apartheid"]

[Text]

The meeting was an astonishing revelation of the powerful forces for change pulling at the pillars of apartheid, of the agonised soul-searching among the people who have dominated for more than 30 years, the Afrikaners.

The venue was that stronghold of Calvinist morality, the University of Potchefstroom. The organisers were the group stimulating greater Afrikaner intellectual participation in policy-making, Academic Action. The subject was alternative policies for the future.

Those present were a full cross-section of Afrikaner academia, some 50 people from nine universities — vice-rectors, political scientists, philosophers, economists, ethnologists and others.

EMOTIONAL

In eight hours of vigorous debate last week they spanned virtually the whole spectrum of current political theories being advanced for the saving of South Africa from internal racial conflict and international evil.

They argued, often emo-

tionally but never in anger, for such extremes as pure Verwoerdian dogma on the one hand, and on the other policies which ten or only five years ago would have drawn the earnest attention of General Hendrik van den Bergh and BOSS — such as the immediate abolition of apartheid for coloureds and Indians, plus power-sharing with the blacks.

The seminar closed without conclusions (the debate will continue at future sessions) but with the predominant feeling that change in South Africa's political and social policies is essential, in fact inevitable. The vital but unanswered question was: *yes, but how, where and when?*

YEARS LOST

To one who watched the advent of raw Nationalist apartheid in 1948 and then its expansion into a Brobdingnagian monolith which brooked not the slightest dissension, one remarkable feature of this meeting was that people of such antithesis of belief could now meet and discuss and seek common ground.

It left one with the feeling that all those years have been lost, that this is what South Africans should have been doing after 1948, or certainly in 1960 after Sharpeville.

Another remarkable feature was that such a galaxy of intellectuals could display such startling naivete. They agonised over the estrangement by apartheid of coloured people ("also Afrikaners") and Indians, but discussed the blacks as if they were vast, faceless blocks of human cyphers to be shuffled at will to fit into whatever plan whites devise.

FLEXIBLE

Some delegates talked with emotion instead of dispassion, and fear for Afrikaner survival (the root reason for apartheid) was the underlying current of the whole debate. Yet only one or two even suggested any realisation that blacks, too, are fearful, or that black emotion generated by apartheid is perhaps the most powerful political force in southern Africa today.

Despite this the seminar had great value, showing that Afrikaner thinking is highly flexible at the top, that there is a strong will to communicate and to pull this country out of the path of confrontation and conflict.

It began with a lucid exposition of the classic apartheid dogma by Professor Ben van As of Unisa, who believed the separate development policy could still pass the severest tests of justice and Christianity.

'Wrong'

Its only flaw, he said, was that it had not been applied to its logical conclusion. Blacks continued to leave their own areas for the urban areas, which contained 29 percent of them and over 86 percent of whites. It was grossly wrong that the black labour power should be drained from their areas to white areas for the welfare of whites. It was every people's God-given right to have its own country and government, he said, and this could be achieved without racism.

To this Dr P.J.J.S. Potgieter of Potchefstroom University responded that separate development had not reached its objectives in 30 years and did not seem likely to reach them in another 30.

Realistic?

Only 48 percent of blacks lived in their homelands, 75 percent of the black labour force was in white agriculture, mining and industry, and by the turn of the century blacks in the white areas might number 37-million.

Were the basic objectives of separate development not so unrealistic that they could never be realised? Was it realistic to think that 8-million blacks could be moved back to their homelands, or that they would accept it? Was it not wrong to think that ethnicity could be satisfied only by creating separate states?

The ball was tossed back and forth:

--Why could Sowetos not be created in the homelands to foster and cater for development there?

--South African life has become so permeated by politics and bound by legislation that it has lost its spontaneity.

Alliances

--Afrikaners should give up their idea of Utopia. If they tried to enforce it, it would clash with the Utopian ideas of other groups and with reality.

--The ban on other races joining white political parties should be scrapped and new political alliances formed to meet the challenge.

--The day of separate development was far from over, several speakers stated bluntly, and warned against the "fashionable" practice of saying it was dead. The fault lay in its application.

--Making ethnic identity a political factor was dangerous because it polarised Zulu, Indian, coloured, white, etc and would unavoidably lead to conflict.

Icebergs

So it went on, exposing the tips of great icebergs of ideal and grievances and prejudices. It achieved nothing really, except another small and tentative step towards the great multiracial debate South Africa urgently needs to find a path around disaster.

Their hearts are in the right place and they have the brains and a good deal of the influence, these people. But they don't have the time.

CSO: 4420

'EXPLOSIVE' FINDINGS OF SURVEY ON BLACK EDUCATION EXPECTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

EXPLOSIVE findings are expected from a mammoth new survey commissioned by the Viljoen Commission into tertiary education for blacks.

With some 30% of the replies already received, the results of the study are likely to show that virtually all the vast sums so far spent by the corporate sector and others to induct and train Africans in management and the professions like engineering, accountancy and commercial law have not yet borne much fruit.

The findings of the survey, which is being conducted by the business school of the University of South Africa (Unisa), are based on answers from comprehensive questionnaires and discussions with no less than 3 000 companies, all employing more than 100 people.

Unisa's School of Business Leadership is reluctant to discuss the investigation officially until the deadline for replies — the end of this month — has brought in a higher sample, and this has been analysed.

But sources close to the school say it is already clear that the whole process of tertiary education for blacks has

typically been based on wrong assumptions.

For instance, the qualitative side of the survey, based on so-called Delphi group interviewing techniques, has already revealed that most blacks entirely reject all existing white-planned and implemented institutions, including those for advanced education.

Even organisations like the Urban Foundation are held in deep suspicion by some.

As important, it has become clear from research by Africans themselves that blacks have only enjoyed limited success as managers and company decision-makers, and as accountants, engineers and corporate lawyers.

A Unisa researcher explains: "Fortunately, we now know why this is, and so can recommend ways to overcome the problem. But there can be no short cuts. The basic process of changing African attitudes so that they can begin to progress as executives and senior technologists will not be unduly

complex, but certainly laborious and expensive.

"And yet unless the education authorities and companies accept the challenge, we could be heading for disaster.

"Already, much of the blacks' disenchantment with everything that the white capitalist system represents is being aggravated because of the Africans' frustration in being unable to succeed beyond a certain level in the institutions of modern society.

"He doesn't understand why he cannot succeed, so he rejects the whole system. By the same token, whites who are trying to advance him become disillusioned and imagine he is simply incapable.

"It boils down to great difficulty in shifting from what we call the Affiliation Factor — the need to conform to traditional cultural and social patterns which do not countenance individual enterprise and technical achievement — towards what we call the Achievement Factor.

"The Achievement Factor embodies all that we know about the drive and scientific approach to self-advancement in the Western go-getter.

"Many Africans can only be moved into the achievement spectrum by a process of special training and re-inforcement, on the job, of the new attitudes learnt."

It appears that the existing education system, with most institutions for black tertiary education away from the main business centres, is quite unsuited to the new kind of training that will be necessary.

The universities and other higher education colleges and organisations need to be virtually integrated with the business and industrial centres in which the blacks are to become leaders.

Already, there is a huge shortage of skilled Africans, let alone managers and professional men.

In terms of the proportions of whites, Africans and other blacks in the country's economically-active population, there should be at least 80 000 African managers and professionals, of which 10 000 should be in senior positions.

In fact, there are less than five qualified African engineers (compared with several thousand whites), no more qualified Africans chartered accountants (again compared with some 6 000 whites), no important African corporate lawyers and less than 100 Africans who can properly be described as managers, of which less than 20 are acting as senior men.

By the year 2 000, the country should have at least 60 000 black accountants, engineers and corporate lawyers, and at least the same number of middle and senior managers.

It now seems possible that it will only get them following major reforms in the whole structure and style of advanced education.

SADF SOCIAL WORK IN KWAZULU DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 79 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — Brigadier C J Lloyd, officer commanding Natal Command, has stressed the need for socio-economic development and "psychological action" in border and rural areas, including KwaZulu, to counter insurgency.

Presenting a paper on the importance of rural development in defence strategy at an Urban Foundation workshop in Durban, he said the Defence Force was deeply involved in social upliftment programmes in KwaZulu and elsewhere in South Africa and South West Africa.

This was because of the crucial role local populations had to play in countering insurgency.

"The loyalty, goodwill and co-operation of the local population have to be secured and the insurgents have to be denied every opportuni-

ty of exploiting friction points, grievances and dissatisfaction.

"At the same time, the SADF utilises this opportunity to demonstrate to the local population that they are there to help and to protect them not to harm them."

Brig Lloyd said that in terms of defence strategy, social upliftment in the border and rural areas was as important as in the urban areas.

The task involved securing the loyalty, goodwill and co-operation of the local population in such areas.

"Where this is not feasible, we will have to move them out of the critical areas and resettle them elsewhere."

It was also essential to have a White local population in the White border and rural areas.

"It is most important that the local population, regardless of colour, takes part in countering insurgency with-

in its own areas.

"One should bear in mind however, that terrorists normally return to the areas where they were recruited and, consequently, the local population is expected to turn against and fight its own people".

Brig Lloyd said that employers and employer organisations also had a role to play in "winning the hearts and minds" of people in rural areas and border areas.

It would be wrong for the private sector to leave the entire task to the Government.

"The private sector has to be guided by the Government and Government departments. In some cases, they may have to take the initiative and set the pace."

The civil — action section at Natal Command headquarters started to send men to KwaZulu 18 months ago. There are now 20 men working in the homeland, including 20 doctors. — Sapa.

REPORTAGE ON LIBERALIZATION OF SPORTS

Move Welcomed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 pp 1,2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

TOP sport administrators and politicians yesterday welcomed the Cabinet decision to allow sport clubs, unions and schools to decide for themselves whether they want to take part in sport events against other races.

Mr Rudolph Opperman, president of both the South African Olympic and National Games Association and the SA Sport Federation, welcomed Mr Punt Janson's statement at the National Party congress.

Mr Janson announced that sporting authorities would in future be free to decide for themselves whether they wished to extend or accept invitations from clubs of other race groups.

Mr Opperman said: "I don't have the slightest doubt that the announcement by the Minister will be welcomed by all sportmen in the country."

He said two particular problems — the question of facilities and the fact that clubs will now be permitted to apply for a status — will now allow them to play against other races, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles that South African

sport has been confronted with.

He said the fact that juniors will now be able to play at school level against other races will remove much of the criticism that has been levelled against us in the past by people such as Peter Hain.

Mr Opperman said he hopes that overseas media will give as much prominence to what the Minister has announced as to the negative publicity that South African sport so often experienced.

"With his announcement on schools sport and club status that would permit cross community utilisation of facilities without the unpopular permit system of the past, Minister Janson already has his finger on the pulse of some of South Africa's most pressing problems in sport", said Mr Opperman.

"This statement that he has every Taalk in South African sportmen is one long overdue.

"I do not have the slightest doubt that his announcement will be welcomed by all sportmen", Mr Opperman added.

The announcement was welcomed by the Northern Transvaal Rugby Union President, Professor Frits Eloff.

"It is very good for sport

and our international relations," he said yesterday afternoon. "It is very encouraging and should be welcomed by all sportsmen."

Dr Jan Marais MP for Pinetown said: "I have always in the past admired Mr Punt Janson's critical approach and what he said this morning — a step by step revolutionary approach — is exactly what I think is the right one."

"I believe that we are moving in this country, that we are adapting and changing in a revolutionary manner."

Mr Tino Volker, MP for Klipriver also welcomed the adaptation to the sports policy.

He said the policy of the National Party is to improve inter-group relations within the framework of the National Party's constitutional proposals and the concept of national freedoms.

"Insofar as that policy is furthered and not undermined, personal and group contact on a voluntary basis can lead to better understanding between the respective groups."

Schools Free To Decide

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 2

[Text]

DURBAN. — Schools would in future be able to decide for themselves if they wished to play sport against schools of other races, The Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson, announced yesterday.

The Minister also announced that sporting authorities would in future be free to decide for themselves whether they wished to declare their stadiums inter-club stadiums which will enable them to extend or accept invitations from clubs of other race groups.

Making the announcement at the Natal NP congress the Minister said school authorities and controlling bodies of sport had shown a sense of responsibility which made it unnecessary for them to go through long procedures in order to obtain permission — procedures which in any event did not work and which harmed South Africa's image overseas.

The Cabinet had given long and careful consideration to the whole question of sport and had decided that if there was one way in which South Africa could be destroyed, it was to follow the advice of people such as Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, who said he would not go to Loftus Versfeld to watch Gerrie Coetzee fight John Tate, because it would be open to Blacks as well.

The Cabinet believed the position had been reached where sports bodies and school authorities could decide for themselves what was best for them.

As far as schools were concerned, the principals, in consultation with parents's teachers's associations and school boards would be able to determine for themselves whether they wished to extend or accept invitations from other schools.

The long, drawnout procedure of applying for permits — with the stigma attached to the word permit — was no longer deemed necessary and would be done away with.

Mr Janson warned, however, that anyone wishing to misuse the privilege for their own ends would have that privilege withdrawn.

The Government reserved this right.

The minister said he hoped to meet sports administrators in the near future in order to discuss fully with them the new guidelines. — Sapa.

RAND'S RISE ON WORLD MARKET TRACED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Aug 79 p 12

[Article by Pieter de Vos]

[Text]

The rand's value in terms of a basket of weighted currencies shows an increase of more than one percent this year. This is despite the relatively weak adjustments of the rand to the dollar since the dollar started its strong decline on the international foreign exchange markets the end of May.

Barclays' weighted rand shows the rand has 2,59 percent less value in international trade compared with the rate the end of May, but it is still more than one percent up on the beginning of the year.

Had the De Kock Commission's proposals not been accepted, the rand would have tumbled with the dollar on the foreign exchange markets at a fixed rate of 1,15 dollars per rand. Now the Reserve Bank could adjust the rand's dollar rate more in keeping with the market forces of supply and demand.

The rand could possibly be in an even stronger position, were it not for the fact that the Reserve Bank hesitates to revalue the rand further because of the effect on South African exporters and the possibility of a further fall in the price of gold.

The weighted rand reached its peak in revaluation against a basket of other currencies at the end of May, when its value showed an increase of almost five percent compared with the end of January.

The rand's increase in value against the yen was particularly strong. At the end of last month its value in terms of the yen was more than 15 percent higher than at the beginning of the year.

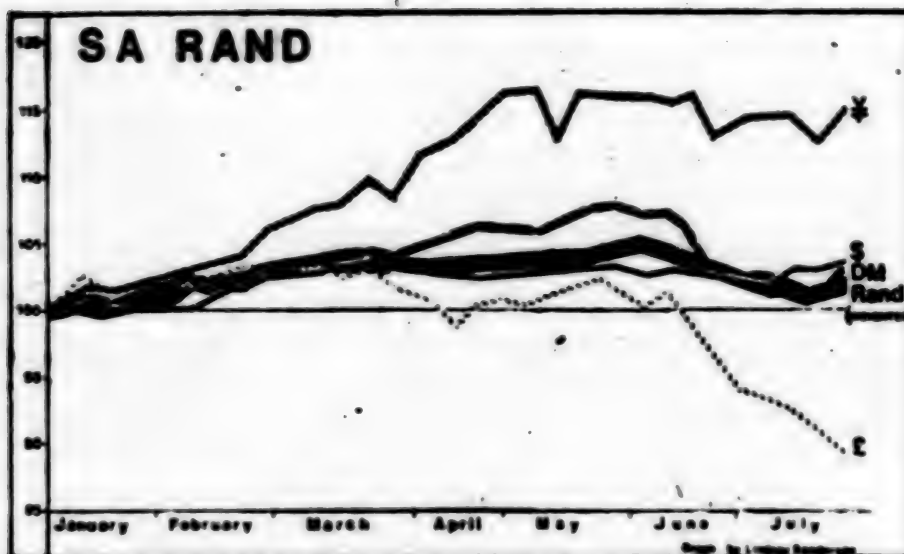
Pound sterling shows a devaluation of 11,32 percent compared with the rate at the beginning of the year. The reason is sterling's strong increase against the dollar due to Britain's relative immuni-

ty from the world's energy problems because of its supply of North Sea Oil.

Sterling has a weight of almost 20 percent in the establishment of the weighted rand. It shows how strong the rand's increase against the other currencies had to be to still show a revaluation.

After a sharp turn-about in the revaluation of the rand against the German mark in June, the rand still shows an increase of more than 3 percent in value against this currency. The dollar was gradually devalued against the rand from the beginning of the year till the end of July, when the rand had increased its value by just under 4 percent to the dollar.

Because the rand is first converted into the dollar before its conversion into any other currency, this increase played a crucial role in the improvement of the rand.



This graph shows the marked increase in the value of the rand since the Government's introduction of the De Kock Commission's proposals to allow the rand to float. The basis of the index is the rand's value at the beginning of the year. The value of the other currencies is shown in terms of their rate against the rand, and the weighted rand was established by Barclay's International Division by giving a proportionate share of the rand's value to each of South Africa's major trading partners.

CSO: 4420

LAW LIMITING SWEDISH OPERATIONS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 79 p 18

[Text]

THE law limiting Swedish operations in South Africa applies only to Swedish domiciled or controlled companies and affects only new capital transfers. It does not impair commercial transactions, and is solely designed to contain Swedish firms' productivity to the present level.

This is the essence of a paper read by Erik Lehtonen, managing director of Malcomess-Scania, at a seminar held by the South African Institute of International Affairs yesterday.

Mr Lehtonen emphasised there is no provision for disinvestment and in fact some room for expansion exists as long as Government approval is obtained.

He said: "The object of this prohibition is not to put an end to the Swedish dominated companies in South Africa, but to make allowances for those companies operating in South Africa to exist until the differences of opinion in the political sphere between the two

countries have been overcome.

"Since Sweden is a signatory to the Gatt agreement, Sweden has undertaken vis-a-vis South Africa the same engagement as regards trade vis-a-vis the other Gatt countries.

"Unilateral interruption of trade would, for example, be contrary to this international engagement.

"The law says companies may consider investing to the extent that it is absolutely necessary for them to replace worn out equipment or burnt down factories. There should be no question of expansion of operations which means they have to keep the unit productivity as it is today."

He added that if a replacement machine operates at a higher capacity, then so much the better. Moreover, it is an open secret, as reported previously in The Citizen, that Swedish firms in anticipation of the introduction of the law undertook most necessary expansions some time ago.

CSO: 4420

FUEL CONSERVATION MEASURES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 79 p 3

[Articles by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Ethanol and Methanol production will be a practical proposition by 1980, especially for use in diesel locomotives, said Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Transport, at the National Party's Natal congress in Durban yesterday.

Mr Heunis told the congress that a central body will be established to co-ordinate transport and to ensure that the best possible use is made of existing energy resources.

He said the world's supply of liquid fuel would become a bigger problem by the end of the century than it was today, and that the oil-supplying countries would produce less than half of their present crude-oil output by the year 2020.

The Minister hinted strongly that the days of pleasure trips were rapidly coming to an end. He said that South Africa could not afford to blow her military and general security "through the carburettors of cars being used for pleasure trips".

Oil supply would affect the quality of everyday life, "our military security and our total preparedness", Mr Heunis emphasised.

In view of the future co-ordinated transport policy, he said, the Railways would

to a larger extent, become a strong contender in all forms of private transport. At the same time the transport duties of the central government, the National Transport Commission, the Provincial Administration, and local authorities would have to be evaluated and co-ordinated.

Air transport would play a significant role and air services would be continuously adapted to meet new situations.

He could foresee the Railways playing a major role in taking passengers to airports while, at the same time, buses would take over the role of private cars in taking commuters to railway stations.

The Minister further announced that an investigation would be launched into the self-financing of future road systems.

He stressed that there must be no illusion among South Africans that the international fuel crisis was a short-term problem — it was a long-term situation to which the country must become adapted.

Strict Speed Limit Protested

DURBAN. — The strict fuel saving measures and especially the 70 km speed limit were criticised by delegates at the Natal National Party congress in Durban yesterday.

Reacting to them, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Consumer Relations, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said the shock increase in the price of petrol and diesel oil, coupled with the lower speed restrictions, had had a marked effect on the public.

As a result of the co-operation, South Africa was today better off than a few weeks ago when the emergency measures had been introduced.

The Minister said the Govern-

ment was considering amending certain of the provisions, but at this stage could make no definite promises.

The Government was aware of the need for the public to co-operate and did not wish to annoy the public unnecessarily.

Earlier, Mr P Nothnagel of Eskhova, urged the Government that the 70 km/h speed limit "was a shame to the Government".

"It is a weapon in the hands of local authorities which they use to enable them to balance their budgets."

He warned that every ticket issued for speeding represented a vote against the National Party.

"You must go back walking the

streets to evaluate the opinion of your supporters on this issue," he said.

"Remember 1961. Don't take steps and don't continue with steps which will leave Nat supporters under the impression that there is no difference between the 'hell' under a PFP or NRP Government, and the Nats Government fuel saving measures."

Mr Nothnagel said it would be far better to have petrol rationing. The argument that it would cost too much was invalid, because during the war a then almost bankrupt Government had been able to do so.

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO SURVIVE FUEL CUT-OFF DETAILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 26

[Article by Stephen Orpen: "R10-Billion Plan Would Beat a Fuel Cut-Off"]

[Text] **UNDER emergency conditions, South Africa could do without imports-based petrol and diesel fuels within three years.**

To achieve this self-sufficiency, at least R10 000-million would need to be spent on alcohol plants, the conversion of motor vehicle and stationary engines to accept alternative fuels, and the accelerated development and sale of electric vehicles and power units.

It is hardly conceivable that such a crash programme — which would severely strain the country's resources — will be necessary.

But the possibility of such rapid progress illustrates the extent to which the country has readied itself for energy independence.

This is the central message from energy experts working with Sasol, the major chemical companies, the universities and official fuel research bodies.

Other key points to emerge from the discussions with Business Times include:

- While energy independence could be achieved rapidly, the need to advance as fast as in the past few years is likely to decrease rather than accelerate.

According to Professor Maurice Salas, a French specialist in strategic management currently visiting South Africa as a guest of the business school at the University of South Africa, the world's oil majors and Western governments have now set a rough upper limit of about 10% on the rate of increase they are prepared to accept annually in Opec's oil prices.

If Opec countries try to exceed this, they will not only face sanctions in terms of their own imports from the West. Imported inflation will more than offset any advantage they may derive from incremental oil price increases.

It is possible that, because of this, and as the developed nations move more rapidly away from oil imports dependence and fossil-fuel wastage, there will be a surplus of oil in some markets in the eighties, and thus deflationary pressures on oil prices.

• Already, the prices of certain alternative fuels, like methanol, at 15 to 18 cents a litre, are competitive with petrol, at a basic 35 cents a litre. Less petrol than alcohol is required to give vehicles the same power output.

However, as Professor R K Dutkiewicz of the University of Cape Town's Fuel Research Institute (FRI) told a symposium on energy organised by Volkswagen on Wednesday: "We should normally expect a time lag of up to 15 years from the early development to the mass utilisation stage of systems like alternative fuel engines and vehicles."

"We have already tested most of the technology which could give us self-sufficiency tomorrow if we had the necessary funds, infrastructure

and compulsion.

"Indeed, the concepts for most of the alternatives — for instance biomass alcohol production — have been around for 50 or 100 years, if not longer.

"But it takes time for changing conditions and the marketplace to combine with the necessary capital and technological advances in mass production techniques and processes to produce a new commercial base."

Three-stream

● Prof Dutkiewicz and others increase a three-stream development towards energy self-sufficiency in South Africa in the next decade.

They expect the existing Sasol plants to be followed by one or perhaps two more and expect ethanol and methanol plants to be installed, with methanol predominating. And they anticipate a gradual rise to production status of a wider range of more advanced electric vehicles.

In addition, it may pay the country to continue importing some crude once the price has stabilised.

● With an eye on the exploitation of its coalfields in the production of methanol, Anglovaal has joined Volkswagen, Shell, the CSIR and other organisations in contributing to the research of the FRI.

Last year Anglovaal submitted less than R100 000 but it is now thought to have agreed to some running to six figures.

Some R250-million would probably need to be spent to build a single "optimum size" coal gasification plant. But much smaller units might be preferred, depending on what others — like AECI — decide to do about methanol production.

The FRI has been running a series of VW petrol and diesel vehicles on various petrol/diesel plus methanol/ethanol mixes, as well as on pure methanol.

So far, most of the work has been on smaller units (Pamats and Combis) with both air and water-cooled engines, using both sparking systems and compression ignition, with direct fuel injection and separate systems for ethanol and diesel combinations, as these two fuels do not mix.

The results have been highly encouraging, and much larger sums are now needed to carry the work through to large-engined commercial vehicles.

Prof Dutkiewicz points out that the institute's research is crucial because the overseas principals behind many of the diesel engines used in South Africa are not under the same pressure to develop diesel fuel replacements.

The countries in which these principals are based do not have the same fuel imbalance as South Africa, where to produce enough diesel fuel, too much petrol must also be produced.

Volkswagen is a notable exception, and has produced consumption figures below 4 litres per 100 km in alternative fuel adapted cars in Europe.

Brazil will shortly be producing some 200 alcohol-fuelled VWs a month, and ethanol produced from local sugar cane, cassava and wood is on regular sale at the pumps in that country.

Vehicles running on pure methanol or ethanol are now slightly more efficient than petrol equivalents and produce far less toxic emissions.

● Sasol could be producing some 20 000 tons of alcohol fuels a year by the mid-eighties, according to managing director Jon Staggmann, and this could easily be increased if required.

"The idea is to focus as much as possible on diesel fuel replacement or displacement," he says.

Electric cars

● At the VW Energy Symposium, electric vehicle researcher Mr J D N van Wyk produced figures showing that, with advanced lead acid batteries, electric cars or light commercials could achieve a range of of well over 100 km between recharges.

And with nickel-cadmium and lithium-sulphur batteries, ranges up to 150 km in stop-start conditions were possible.

Excellent results had been achieved with test vehicles and although battery replacement was still necessary after only some 300 charge/discharge cycles, with improved batteries now available this was being increased to some 1 200 cycles (roughly three-years' operations) with up to 2 000 cycles already technically feasible.

● Professor D R Woods, of the Department of Microbiology at Rhodes university, says great strides are being made in the laboratory with generic engineering applied to so-called "petro-culture" in producing cheap, renewable substrates for alcohol fuel production.

"We can now envisage organisms which will produce 10 times as much alcohol of the kind we want from the same biomass, and produce it faster with less waste."

"We also know that a 1 000 times increase is possible."

"However, no-one should imagine that such miraculous results can be transferred to the commercial production of alcohols in the short-term."

His estimates for the cost of ethanol production, based on Brazilian and other experience, vary from 21 to 36c a litre, compared with more than 50c for sunflower seed oil.

SAFMARINE SHOWS PROFIT INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 79 p 19

[Text]

SAFMARINE shows a 10,81 percent rise in after-tax profits for the financial year ended June 30, 1979.

The improvement, the company said in a statement, was largely the result of the increase in group revenue arising mainly from the development of the full range of container services at sea and ashore.

The after-tax profits of R20,5-million (R18,5-million) were affected more by the higher interest payments on loans which rose from R9,9 million to R20,96 million, than by the 46,13 percent increase in profits from operations.

Profits from operations were R40,1-million on the

previous year's R31,8-million and reflected a 15,6 percent margin (15,3 percent) on group revenue of R213-million (R210,2-million).

Profits from the sale of ships and containers rose from R2,1-million to R2,66 million.

After deductions and allowances, pretax profits showed a decrease of 10,85 percent to R23-million (R25,9-million). This appears to be a continuing decrease since the 1977 peak of R32,8-million.

There was a saving in deferred tax in the financial year under review as a greater proportion of the group's income was from non-taxable sources.

The company said the cellular fleet of five ships was

now fully operational and interest charged to ships under construction was considerably lower at R2,6-million (R6-million).

In terms of group policy, profits on the sale of ships was included in distributable income.

The company said the ongoing policy of a conservative dividend-payout policy had kept the dividend unchanged at 17c a share, covered about 2,5 times (3,1 times) by earnings.

The earnings of 60c a share (54c) reflected yields of 22,3 percent at the current share price, above the sector average of 23,3 percent. The dividend yields were 8,4 percent, below the sector's 9,5 percent average.

STEEL EXPORT TERMINAL AT HALF CAPACITY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Vera Beljakova]

[Text]

DURBAN'S R3-million steel-export terminal, completed last year by Iscor and Freight Services Forwarding, is already working at more than half its planned yearly capacity of 1.3-million tons.

Iscor's shipping consultant, Nic van Rensburg, says: "Since its opening last year, the terminal has handled 600 000 tons for Iscor and 150 000 tons for Highveld."

The new terminal is destined to play an important part in the export of steel, as more than 80% of this production is channelled through Durban where, previously, it was stored in 10 warehouses.

The Fynlands Terminal was financed 30% by Iscor and 70% by Freight Services Forward-

ing, a company partly owned by Anglo American, which claims to hold about half of the warehousing market in the country.

Another reason why the facility is of considerable importance to Iscor is that, because of transport allocations by the Railways, it has to rail steel production daily to Durban.

"This is essential for smooth and efficient export pre-stocking and pre-sorting," says Mr Van Rensburg. "In this manner, we aim to increase our daily ship-loading rates."

Freight Services's long-term plans, moreover, are to provide similar facilities at Saldanha Bay and Richards Bay.

At the moment, Iscor exports

some 130 000 tons a month through Durban, 20 000 through Maputo and 40 000 tons from Port Elizabeth. Durban is considered to be the cheapest port, with the greatest capacity and facilities.

South Africa's steel export programme gathered momentum in 1976. In 1977, Freight Services, which undertakes Iscor's warehousing, decided to streamline operations by erecting the terminal at Fynlands because half of Iscor's production needs covered warehousing.

While it is anticipated that next year's exports could be down to 1.5-million tons, due to decreased production, the terminal will be used to handle steel imports if these become necessary again.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LOYAL TRIBAL CHIEFS PRAISED--Durban--The incredible loyalty of tribal chiefs and headmen in rural areas in South Africa will soon be highlighted in a series of security trials which are due to come before Supreme courts in South Africa. The tribal chiefs and headmen have been responsible for preventing major terrorism in South Africa through their devotion to local authorities and by reporting the presence of strangers in their areas. Their alertness in reporting the presence of unknown people has assisted the security branch in stemming the flow of ANC terrorists crossing into South Africa from Mozambique and Botswana earlier this year. Senior security branch officers are full of praise for the cooperation and loyalty of the men. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 79 p 8]

BERGINS PLANS NEW PARTY--Cape Town--A new Coloured political party will be formed in Stellenbosch this weekend by Dr J. W. Bergins who, earlier this week, resigned as Leader of the Freedom Party. The Freedom Party is the official Opposition in the Coloured Representative Council. In an interview yesterday, Dr Bergins also said he did not rule out the possibility of talks with the ruling Labour Party. Until recently, Dr Bergins was one of Labour's most bitter opponents. He said yesterday: "I do not believe tht talks with the Labour Party can be excluded. They are not my enemies. Our Common enemy is the South African racial policies and we envisage the same thing, be we Black, Brown, Indian or White: all race groups in South Africa want a new dispensation. The Labour Party is striving in the right direction although there are basic differences. But fundamentally we have the same changes in mind." The main difference between them was that Labour favoured a unitary state while he and his supporters favoured a federal system. "I believe I have now convinced them of my sincerity because I no longer stand on the side of the verkramptes. I am now on the side of verligtheid. "If a person wants a new future he must change himself and that is what I have done." The storm over Dr Bergins' leadership erupted earlier in the week at a meeting of the Freedom Party executive at Worcester. He was sharply criticised for suspending four CRC members from the party because they were publicly critical of his leadership. After his resignation, the four suspended men were reinstated. [Steve Moller] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 2]

CABINET DIVISION DENIAL--Durban--The Cabinet was no longer divided on matters of principle so it was futile to try and create division among Cabinet members, the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha said yesterday. Referring to his remarks to the Press at the Natal National Party Congress in Durban, Mr Botha was reacting to a motion calling for improved relations between the National Party and the Press which supported it--particularly the Afrikaans Press. He said the Cabinet had spent days discussing allegations of division on matters of principle among Members of the Cabinet. "The Cabinet is no longer divided on matters of principle, and there is no sense in the Press trying to create a division," Mr Botha said. Attempts to play one Cabinet member against another would not succeed in the future, he said. [Jaap Theron] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 7]

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES NEEDED--Durban--The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday one of the things which would have to be accepted in the 1980's, was that there would have to be geographical changes in order to establish fatherlands for the Black nations of South Africa. Dr Koornhof was addressing the Natal National Party congress and throughout emphasised that prosperity went hand in hand with productivity. It meant, Blacks would have to receive extensive technical training in the next decade. In order to maintain the growth rate during that period, the Government would have to ensure that between 30,000 to 40,000 trained Blacks entered the labour market to replace immigrant labour, which was not available in such large numbers as in the past. Dr Koornhof said freedom without economic prosperity was not possible, and for that reason higher productivity was of the utmost importance. One of the primary tasks in the 1980's would be to lead the various nations in South Africa to independence. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 7]

DEVENTER FOR SECURITY--The Prime Minister Mr P.W. Botha, announced in Pretoria yesterday that as a result of a reorganisation, Lieutenant-General A. J. van Deventer had been appointed Secretary to the State Security Council. General van Deventer previously occupied the post of Chief of Staff, Finance, of the South African Defence Force. [SAPA] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 79 p 7]

HORWOOD LEADER OF NATAL NP--Natal Nationalists showed their full confidence in the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, by unanimously reelecting him leader of the party in the province at the provincial congress in Durban yesterday. After his reelection, Senator Horwood who was given a standing ovation, promised the 400-odd delegates that the National Party would capture the provincial council from the NRP. The rest of the party structure in Natal has taken on the more conservative image with the election of Mr Pierre Cronje MP for Port Natal as chairman of the Party and Mr Tino Volke, MP for Klip River as deputy, both are known to be conservatives. Mr Cronje won the chairmanship from Mr Jurie Mentz,

the MP for Vryheid and Mr Volke. He replaces Mr Stoffel Botha the former MP for Eshowe, who has now been appointed the Administrator of Natal. In the deputy chairman stakes, in the first ballot, there was a dead heat between Mr Volke and Mr Mentz. On the recount Mr Voke won. [Tim Clarke] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 79 p 3]

OIL PIPELINE BURSTS--A section of the ring road to the north of Durban was sealed off yesterday by the police after the oil pipeline linking Durban, Johannesburg and Empangeni, Zululand burst. Railway workers and firemen were still in the area near the Kwa Mashu Black township to the north of Durban late yesterday trying to fix the burst pipeline. Police and railway officials decided to seal off the road as a precautionary measure. According to a railways spokesman in Durban, not much oil was lost in the rupture. He said that the pumps were turned off shortly after the fracture was discovered about midday. He said the rupture could have been caused by nearby workmen who were working with heavy equipment. It appeared that the workmen had disappeared shortly after the pipe was broken. Police and firemen were on the scene within minutes of the break. A team of pipe repair specialists heading towards the area from Pietermaritzburg. The railways spokesman said that he expected that the damaged line would be repaired by today. The line is used mainly to pump oil to the giant Natref refinery. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Aug 79 p 8]

MARAIS CLAIMS DISMISSED--The Government last night dismissed the allegations by Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and by a former judge, Mr Joe Ludorf, that a former member of the Government has transferred R28-million to Switzerland to finance a so-called SA government in exile. Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, reacting to newspaper reports of Mr Marais' allegations, said: "It is not only an old story, but it had duly been investigated long ago and found to be devoid of all truth." He said the documentary proof, which Mr Ludorf and Mr Marais claimed to have "is not worth the paper submitted to the police." Mr Ludorf said in an interview he had handed the details of the monkey switch to Switzerland as well as the name of a high-ranking South African with the number of the secret account to Lieutenant-General Jan Kleinhaus, Chief of the CID. He predicted yesterday that a "Cape Town person" would soon apply to the Supreme Court to try and get the R28-million transferred back to South Africa. Mr Le Grange said: "People who monger with such detestable untruths are merely out to do undue harm to South Africa." [Jaap Theron] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 79 p 2]

HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION--A proposal that the seven pieces of Bophuthatswana, excluding Thaba Nchu, be consolidated into a single unit, will be considered tomorrow. This will be one of several proposals for the consolidation of Bophuthatswana to be considered by the executive of the Central Homeland Consolidation Committee. Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the committee, said today that the proposal excluded Thaba Nchu, east of Bloemfontein, "which was much too distant from the rest of Bophuthatswana to be consolidated." After the consolidation of Bophuthatswana had been dealt with, the consolidation of Transkei and then Venda was likely to be considered. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Aug 79 p 5]

STUDENTS JOIN BOYCOTT--The Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand has joined the ranks of Transvaal organisations backing a boycott of Fatis and Monis products. The boycott, which enjoys widespread support in the Western Cape, is aimed at forcing the reinstatement of 80 black and coloured workers who went on strike at one of the firm's plants in the Cape over 3 months ago. The SRC adopted a resolution this week expressing its solidarity with the striking workers and supporting the call for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products. The resolution noted that many clubs and societies on campus and hundreds of students had expressed support for the boycott. In what was described as an unusual step, the SRC also resolved to donate R50 to the Food and Canning Workers' Union to help support the workers. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Aug 79 p 4]

POLICE OFFICERS PROMOTED--Police headquarters yesterday announced the promotion of three officers in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area from the rank of major to that of lieutenant-colonel. They are Major J.P. Venter of the Financial Administration Branch at Police Headquarters in Pretoria. Major C. W. Stapelberg of the Witwatersrand Division and Major G.J.D. Jordaan of the Security Branch, Witwatersrand. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 79 p 8]

ZAMBIAN PLANE LANDS AT SMUTS--History was made at Jan Smuts Airport at the weekend when, for the first time since independence, a Zambia Airways aircraft landed there. The Boeing 707 freighter flew from Lusaka to collect a load consisting of supplies of food, wines, several luxury cars and machines and spares for the Copperbelt. "Zambia and South Africa do have landing rights in each country negotiated on an ad hoc basis," a spokesman for SAA said yesterday. SAA have made several touchdowns in Lusaka to deliver freight since the negotiations were completed, but this was the first time a Zambian aircraft had landed in South Africa. According to the spokesman, the chances were that the sight of the green, orange, red and black Zambia Airlines colours would become a reasonably common sight at Jan Smuts Airport in the future. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 79 p 10]

GOLD, FOREIGN ASSETS DROP--South Africa's total gold and foreign assets dropped by R11 418 541 last month and stood at R2 536 092 624 on July 31, according to the monthly statement by the Reserve Bank. The gold holding alone increased by R131 287 454 to R2 201 187 187. The gold reserves as shown in the monthly statement of July 31, have been valued at R228.21 per fine ounce compared with the valuation price of R213,99 per fine ounce as at June 30. Foreign bills dropped from R47 831 628 to R34 281 961 while foreign investments increased from R28 082 334 to R29 177 202 and other foreign assets dropped from R401 697 468 to R271 446 273. Government deposits dropped from R456 898 157 to R79 308 790 while deposits by provincial administrations increased slightly from R61 281 481 to R61 893 341. Notes in circulation increased from R1 393 900 332 to R1 410 209 591. The ratio of gold reserve to liabilities to the public less foreign assets stood at 73,7 percent on July 31, compared with 66 percent on June 30. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 79 p 22]

SAFMARINE TANKER SALES--SAFMARINE has garnered some R15-million from the sale of its two steam-turbine tankers, the Kulu and the Gondwana. The company says the money will be used to expand its bulk carrier operations, as part of a strategic shift from tankers to bulk cargo. Studies are currently underway to decide whether to opt for new "handy" size bulk carriers of between 25 000 and 30 000 dwt or for fewer, larger vessels of above 150 000 dwt. In the case of the smaller carriers, four or more vessels may be acquired. At present, a key part of Safmarine's bulk cargo operations is centred on the shipping of iron-ore from Saldanha. The company has a 60% stake in one vessel for these services and Iscor the other 40%; and a 50% stake in another, both above 150 000 dwt. The Kulu and Gondwana are roughly 9 years old. Given an effective economic life for such vessels of some 15 years, and the fact that each ship originally cost some R15-million, the realisations from the sale are regarded as reasonable. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Aug 79 p 26]

NEW CONSTITUTION--It will be at least three years before South Africa's new constitution is introduced, informed sources said today. The Schelbusch Commission investigating a new constitution has started work and will hear evidence during the next six months. But informed sources believe the commission will need a few months more to formulate its recommendations. Once these have been completed it is expected that they will be put to National Party congresses for approval. So observers believe the draft legislation to implement the new constitution will come before Parliament only in 1981 and will not be implemented until 1982 at the earliest. After the proposed constitution has been approved by Nationalist congresses there will have to be negotiations with coloured and Indian representatives. "How long this will take is a matter for speculation at this stage," said one source. The executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council has already said that it was not prepared to give evidence before the Schelbusch Commission. The executive says it will negotiate only direct with the Government and then only on the basis of the Du Preez Committee's constitutional recommendations. This committee proposed a unitary system of government on a one-man-one-vote basis. [Tom Duff] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Aug 79 p 3]

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